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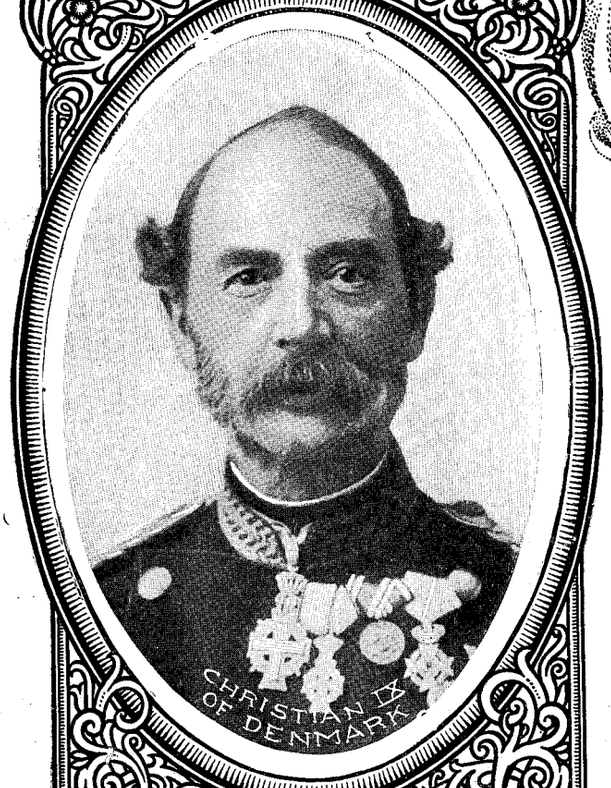

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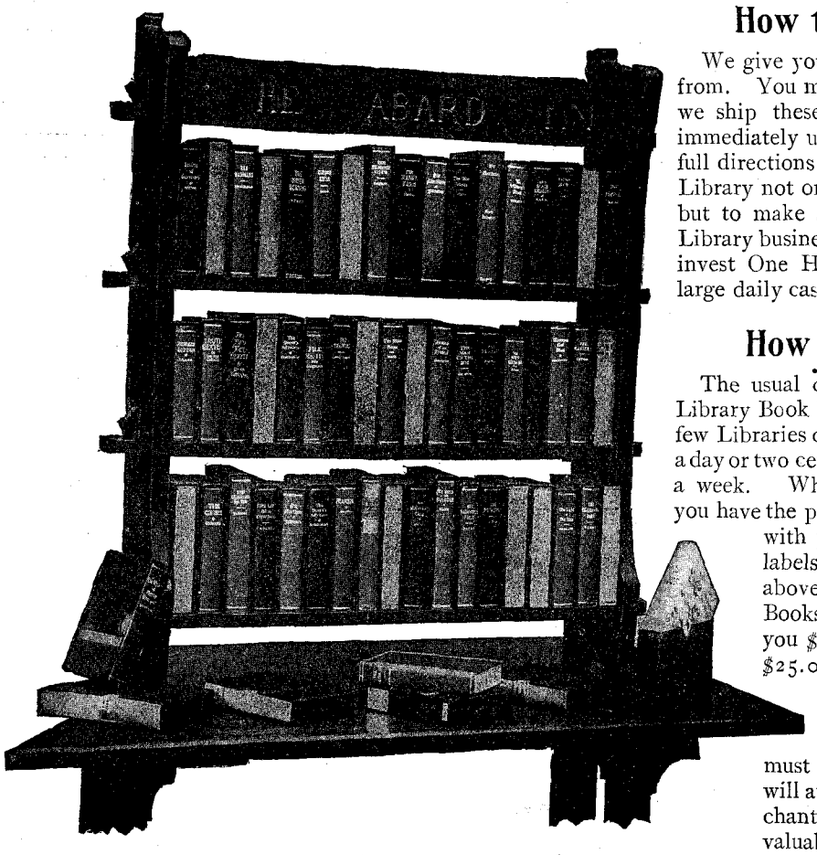

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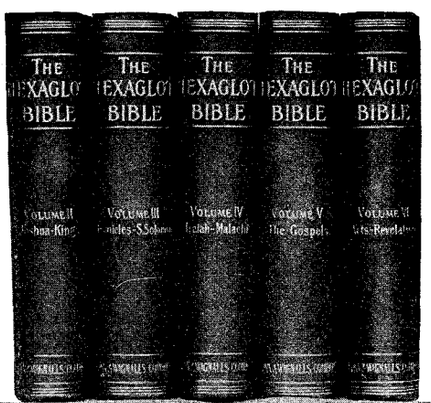

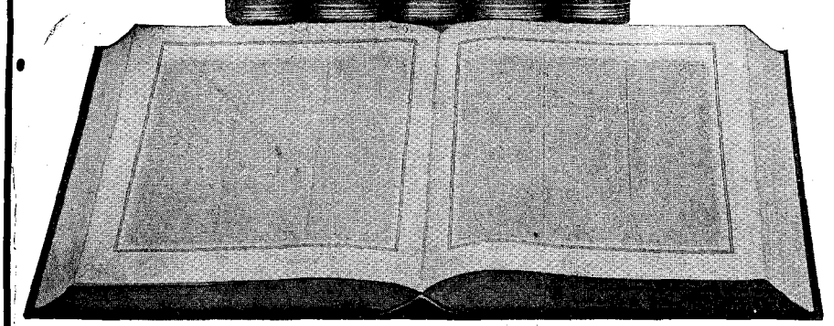

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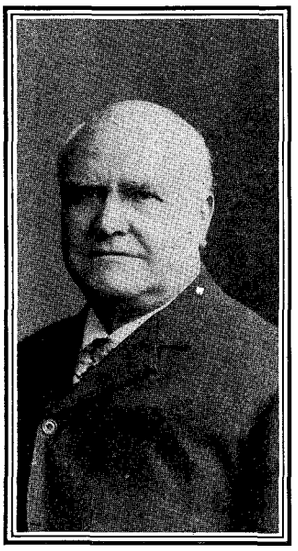
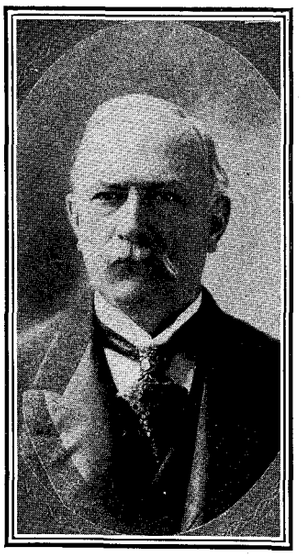
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RAILWAY RATE TALK.

THE Hepburn bill, upon which the Republicans and the Democrats of the House are agreed, is to be offered to the Senate, in the words of the New York *Times* (Dem.), "as the expression of the political and economic wisdom of the lower branch upon the subject of the Federal regulation of railroad rates." The essence of the bill is the provision that after a full hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission of complaint against an existing rate charged or collected by a road engaged in interstate commerce, the Commission may regulate the rate. That is, should it find the rate "unjust or unreasonable, or unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential, or prejudicial in violation of any of the provisions of this act," it shall have power to determine and prescribe what will, in its judgment, be "the just, reasonable and fairly remunerative rate to be thereafter observed as the maximum rate to be charged." This bill has the approval of the President, is, in fact, the Administration measure, and the Dolliver bill in the Senate is its parallel. The *Times*, just quoted,



SENATOR ELKINS (REP., W. VA.).



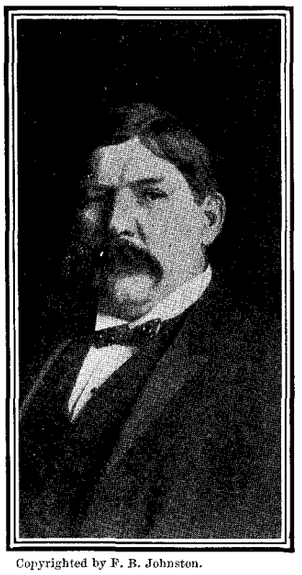
SENATOR FORAKER (REP., OHIO).

Who nourish rate bills born to blush unseen.

points out that by accepting this measure the House disregards a ruling of the Supreme Court in the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Cincinnati Railway Company, using this language:

"It is one thing to inquire whether the rates which have been charged and collected are reasonable—that is a judicial act—but an entirely different thing to prescribe rates which shall be charged in the future; that is a legislative act."

Papers not in favor of rate legislation put the action of the House down as a response to public clamor merely, without



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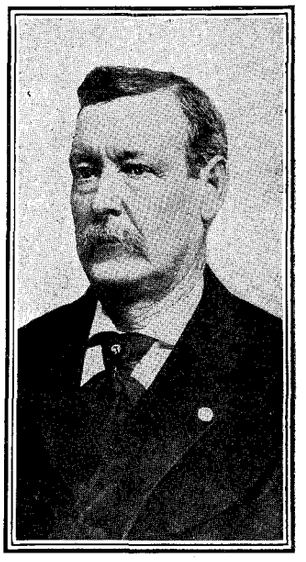
SENATOR DOLLIVER (REP., IOWA).

Whose rate bill suits the President.



REPRESENTATIVE HEPBURN (REP., IOWA).

Both parties in the House favor his rate bill.

reference to the actual needs of the country. In an article from its Washington correspondent which the New York *Sun* prints on the editorial page, the situation is summed up as follows:

"It has not been clearly shown that, under the Constitution, even Congress itself has the power to dictate transportation charges. It has been but indifferently shown that, possessing the power itself, Congress may delegate the power to a non-Congressional administrative body. Eminent authorities contend it has the power and may delegate it. Equally eminent authorities doubt and deny both the possession of power and the right to delegate it if possessed. It is with this feature of the case that the Senate is most likely to concern itself. The upper house in our national legislature is less disposed than is the lower branch to give approval to measures that will not stand examination by the Supreme Court.

"It is not at all imperative that this matter be decided next week, next month or even next year. The country has thriven wonderfully under the existing system. Our trade, both domestic and foreign, is greater than that of any earlier period in our history. Above all, in its efforts to arrive at sane and sound conclusions in a matter involving legal and constitutional questions of exceeding intricacy and supreme importance, the Senate should not be made a target for charges of wilful and wicked 'obstructiveness.'"

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) thinks the "public has lost interest" in the whole matter, and the New York *Journal of*

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Commerce puts the action of the House down to the approaching Congressional elections, but has no assurance that the measure will become a law in the present session. "That it will pass the Senate," adds the *Journal of Commerce,* "is not to be believed. . . . The Senate is a slow-moving body." And that slow-moving body, the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), observes, in spite of its promise to report a rate bill within ten days of the meeting of the Fifty-ninth Congress, has not reported one yet, and has no intention of reporting one. It is still discussing the Foraker and the Elkins bills. But these, according to the despatches, are giving way before the Dolliver bill. Senator Clay, of Georgia, speaking on behalf of the measure, insists "that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have the right to hear the complaint of the citizen," and to give the citizen a "redress of his wrongs." Senator Aldrich voices this adverse opinion of Senator Clay's argument:

"He proposes to put in place of six great influential railroad combinations one monster combination, under Government control and Government regulation, with no power to change rates on the part of anybody after they are once established by the commission and ratified by the courts. He proposes to destroy the last vestige by law in the name of democracy and in the name of the people. He proposes to wipe out what there is left of possible competition in transportation, and by what would be an infamous project give one commission, without appeal and without review, . . . the arbitrary power to fix rates, not alone for the railroads, but for the shipper, for you and me, and every man in the country who would thus be made to bow down to this monster who would have in his clutch the great business interests of this country, put there by your votes—you who speak or pretend to speak in the name of democracy and the people."

In the opinion of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), Senator Aldrich is indirectly but intentionally assailing the President for adopting Mr. Hearst's ideas. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), believes, however, that the Senate will see the peril of altering the Administration measure in any essential particular because of the unanimity of the House, which the New York *Globe* (Rep.) describes as a "love-feast." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) is sanguine concerning the passage of the bill in the Senate, and deems it an improvement on the Esch-Townsend bill of last year. It adds:

"Many Senators are willing to serve the railroads and big shippers the proposed law would hit, but they have no desire to arouse a popular sentiment which might deprive them of their seats. Demanded by an overwhelming public sentiment and a unanimous House, the prospects for effective rate legislation are now the best that they have been."

The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) deems Senator Aldrich's opposing attitude as "significant." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), in concluding an editorial on the subject, makes these important points:

"First, is the commission in the eye of the Constitution a court which can judicially pass on rates, or is it merely a serviceable body to aid Congress in discharging its legislative power in deciding rates? Second, is the appeal taken to the court an appeal in ordinary regular judicial process from a special lower court, or is it from a tribunal whose order can only be suspended by the Circuit Court for special cause under this act, so that the mere appeal does not act as a stay?

"No man will venture rashly to answer these issues. The Circuit Court may move in either direction on them. But it is well that this issue should be threshed out, independent of all subsidiary questions. It is therefore wise that all lesser problems of differentials, long and short haul, etc., are left out, and that the first case under the Hepburn measure, if passed as it is, will settle jurisdiction. The new commission of seven, holding seven years, paid $10,000 a year, is a body sufficiently permanent to be a constitutional court, more so than territorial courts holding for only four years."

MARSHALL FIELD'S WILL.

THE high standards of personal and business morals that characterized the life of the late Marshall Field are shown, also, we are told by a few editorial writers, in the will recently made public in Chicago. Aside from an $8,000,000 bequest for the endowment and maintenance of the Field Columbian Museum in Chicago, and various other bequests aggregating $17,560,000 to relatives, friends, employees and charitable institutions, the entire estate, conservatively estimated at $120,000,000, is to be kept intact until one of the two grandsons reaches the age of 50 years. The grandsons, Marshall Field, 3d, and Henry Field, are children of the late Marshall Field, Jr., and are now 10 and 12 years old, respectively. The will directs that the estate shall be administered and applied by the trustees in such a manner that Marshall shall receive a three-fifths portion and Henry a two-fifths portion. Estimators place the former's share at from $45,000,000 to $60,000,000 and the latter's at from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000. The business of Marshall Field & Company is to be maintained as a portion of the residuary estate. Various hospitals get $25,000 each, while some of Mr. Field's employees are handsomely remembered, bequests ranging from $5,000 to $10,000. A sum of $100,000 is placed in trust for the use of old employees, and the household servants receive sums of $1,000 and $2,000. The $8,000,000 for the Field Museum in Chicago is given upon the condition that within six years there shall be provided without cost to the estate a satisfactory site for the permanent home of the museum. If the site is not provided within that time, the $8,000,000 is to become part of the residuary estate.

"Some regular occupation in life" is earnestly recommended to the youthful heirs in the will to "greatly promote their usefulness and happiness," and the Chicago *Chronicle,* in remarking upon these words, says: "The formation of character, then, is the great thing in life. The millions of Marshall Field are thought by the man who accumulated them to be a useful instrument for that purpose in the case of the grandsons who, somewhat late in life, are to possess most of them, with their future accumulations." The Chicago *Tribune* has this to say of the will, in general:

"The will of the late Marshall Field illustrates admirably his careful attention to business and provision for all possible contingencies. Such qualities had created the fortune he left, and he wished his estate to be administered in the same way. In relation both to the family and to the city of Chicago he has acted in a way eminently generous and wise. Chicago is indebted to him equally for the gift to the Field museum and for the certainty that the business of the greatest store in the world, of which its creator was so proud, will be carried on along the lines which have made it a credit to the whole city. . . . It must not be forgotten that the State will receive not less than $1,000,000 and the county not less than $100,000 from the estate of Marshall Field by operation of law. These sums are not bequests, but they are public benefits, and when one thinks of the stratagems to which other men have resorted in order to avoid the payment of taxes it is easy to believe that Mr. Field took an honest pleasure in the thought that a portion of his wealth would thus go into the public treasury.

"The house of Marshall Field & Co., whose continuance is so carefully provided for in the will, will remain to represent the principles of Mr. Field. So far as it could be done arrangements have been made that his natural heirs, the boys of whom he was proud, shall be aided and encouraged to follow in their grandfather's footsteps. They are to have a voice in the management of the business when they grow up, but are not to have full control until they reach an age when the fund of experience which they shall have acquired shall be sufficient to equip them to stand alone. Mr. Field's words are worth consideration by those whose fortune might permit them to let their heirs grow up in idleness: 'Earnestly hoping also that they will each seasonably adopt some regular occupation in life, inasmuch as such an occupation will, in my judgment, greatly promote their usefulness and happiness—' Usefulness is mentioned first, but happiness is mentioned also. Both are legitimate aims. There will be no dissent from

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the wish that the grandfather's hopes may be realized and that the boys, though deprived of his guidance, may grow up in every way worthy of his name."

THE STRANGE CASE OF "TOWN TOPICS."

GENERAL approval of the press throughout the country greets the acquittal of Norman Hapgood, editor of *Collier's Weekly*, tried on the charge of criminally libelling Justice Deuel, of *Town Topics* fame (mentioned in these columes last week). The acquittal, says the Springfield *Republican*, "will please almost everybody," and it goes on to add:

"The society journalism of the smart set has not been merely a blackmailing system; it has been the realistic expression of the set's debased and degenerate soul. No one ever cared to sue for libel, as Mr. Shepard shrewedly observed. And all the while the circulation of Colonel Mann's weekly continued to be large among the very people upon whom it preyed."

It took the jury seven minutes, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "to decide that *Collier's* was right, and that, as a matter of fact, Deuel's conduct is disgraceful." The verdict, in the opinion of the Boston *Transcript*, "clears the moral atmosphere and lets in the light upon the motives and methods of social vampires." There was nothing else for the jury to do, says the

THE BENEVOLENT OLD MAN AND HIS TRENCHANT PEN.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

New York *Evening Mail*, "except to find the defendant not guilty in the shortest possible time that it would take."

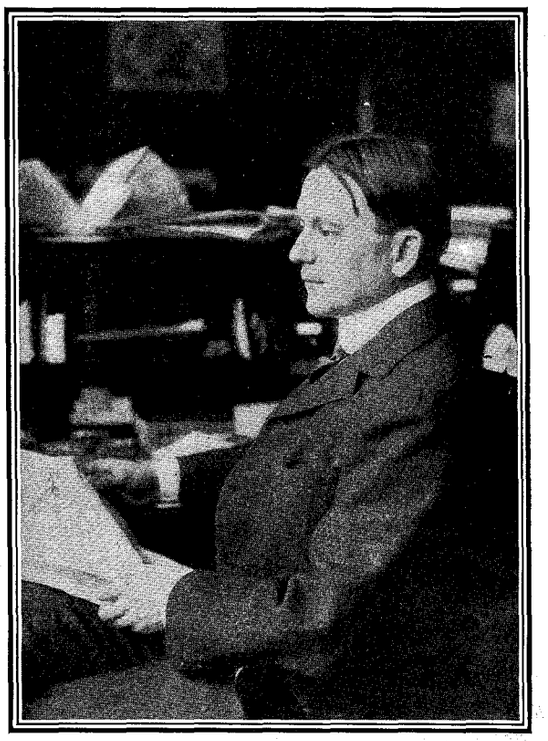
Scarcely any attention is paid to the arrest of Colonel Mann on a charge of perjury, but the bulk of the comment after the acquittal has to do with the character of *Town Topics* generally, with the part District Attorney Jerome played in the "prosecution" and with the fate of Justice Deuel. Mr. Jerome, who was in charge of the prosecution, admitted that he really inspired Mr. Hapgood's editorial, and in his address to the jury he was more severe upon Colonel Mann than he was upon the defendant. He is taken to task, however, for accusing the New York papers, in his speech, of scandal-mongering. Here is a portion of the District Attorney's remarks:

"We must first, in reaching our conclusion, consider the character of this publication, *Town Topics*. Colonel Shepard says it is the evolution of personal journalism. It is.

"The fact that it has evolved into this ought to serve as a warning to more than one paper in this town. There is hardly a morning paper in New York that does not every day publish vile scandal, some vicious, corrupt story which serves no good end. The counting room guides the editorial policy. Advertising columns influence and corrupt the news columns. I say this because it is a fact, not because it excuses the existence of a sheet like *Town Topics*."

Upon these utterances the New York *Times* comments:

"There is not a great city in the world whose newspapers are so free as those of New York from the reproach of venality and



ROBERT J. COLLIER,
Who caused the arrest of Colonel Mann on a charge of perjury. The Colonel denied on the witness stand that he "O. K. d" a letter from Count Reginald Ward asking to be placed on the free list. Solicitor Wooster swore he saw the Colonel "O. K." the letter.

scandal-mongering. Mr. Jerome's slanders are not merely unwarranted, they are demonstrably and as a matter of common knowledge untrue—the thing that is the reverse of truth. The District Attorney indicts, not the newspapers, but the people of New York. A community that would tolerate and support a public press such as he describes would have to be morally unsound and intellectually feeble.

"Nothing would so much enhance Mr. Jerome's reputation and

THE KEEPER OF THE SKELETON.
—Bush in the New York *World*.

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public usefulness as the practice of thinking twice, or, in his case, we should say, five or six times, before speaking once."

The Baltimore *Sun* is in doubt whether Mr. Jerome is a mountebank or a hero. The Hartford *Times* recalls the fact that Mr. Jerome "was the man who caused a woman's front door to be chopped down with axes, merely because she refused to open it, although he had not a particle of evidence that she had committd any offence against the laws, whatever." The New York *Evening Mail,* quoted above, accuses him of "slopping over," and remarks that "if he knew as much about the newspaper business as he thinks he does he would know that scandal-mongering and silencing by means of money are the exception, not the rule, in our daily and periodical literature, and so much the exception that they have scarcely any existence at all." And the Philadelphia *Press* concurs. The Chicago *Record-Herald* and the Indianapolis *News,* however, give the District Attorney praise for being a public-spirited official.

Judge Deuel is the object of much delicate attention. Says the New York *Sun:*

"The uncontradicted evidence showed that Mr. Justice Deuel was not only an active participant, but the virtual controller in various schemes through which individuals were terrorized into payment of money, and through which moneys were extorted from various persons through fear, and that with his knowledge and approval, and under his guidance, a systematic plan was carried out to libel those who refused to pay, and to exempt or make immune from attack those from whom money was extorted.

"Does such an occupation fit a man to sit on the bench, either as a committing Magistrate or as a Justice of a criminal court for the trial of ordinary offenders?

"This question must be decided by the Appellate Division of this Department on the record and on the confessions of Justice Deuel."

The Sun also quotes some of the letters the Judge wrote to the man who solicited subscriptions for "Fads and Fancies." Two are here given:

"Mr. WOOSTER: Look after Very Rev. E. A. HOFFMAN (special), Mr. FRANCIS BURRALL HOFFMAN, Mr. ROBERT HOES, Mr. THOMAS HITCHCOCK, JR., Mr. CENTER HITCHCOCK, Mr. COLGATE HOYT.

"Try to run down MARSHALL FIELD. The Colonel thinks he is in town somewhere. J. M. D."

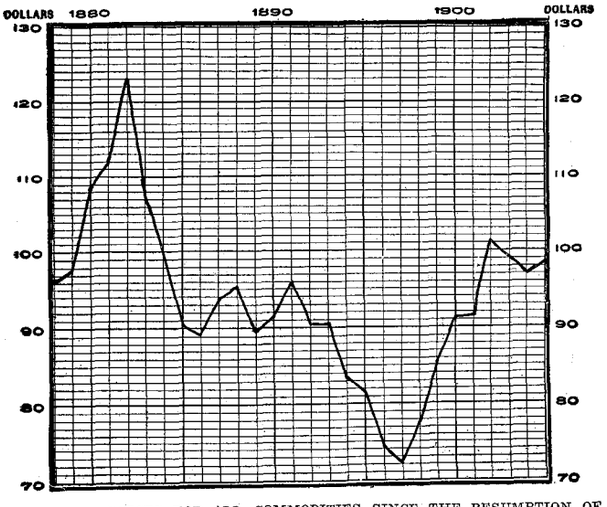
"I hope you will have not only pleasant weather, but pleasant people to see and to meet, and that all of them will be like DAVY CROCKETT'S coon—all you need to do is to point your gun and every high toned, desirable citizen at Palm Beach may tumble into your basket."

It should be evident to the author of the above epistles, the New York *Trlbune* thinks, "that he can no longer sit acceptably or decently for the administration of justice. His ermine is spotted." The Philadelphia *Ledger* is of the opinion that "no more shocking revelations were ever made in a court." The Washington *Star* recommends drastic measures and concludes:

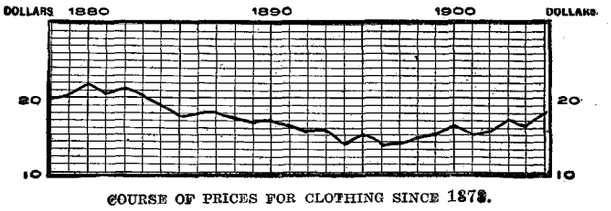
"However loathsome may be the private lives of some of Colonel Mann's 'patrons,' far worse is the prostitution of journalism in which he was the high offender, and the debasement of the judicial office now indirectly but none the less effectively proved against Justice Deuel. The public now expects a vigorous prosecution, with the real offenders at the bar in their proper place, as defendants and not as prosecutors."

PROSPECT OF A FEDERAL PURE FOOD LAW.

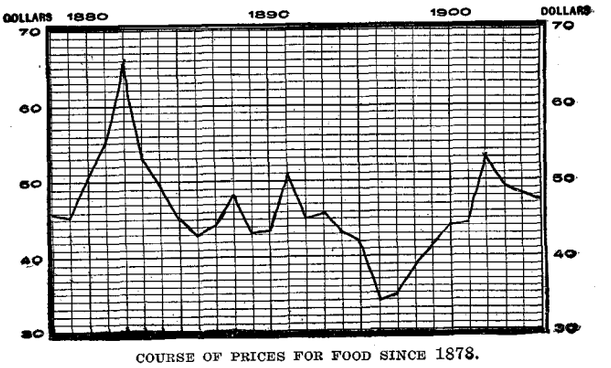
SO much interest is being manifested by the country at large in the "pure food bill" now before the Senate, as shown by the newspaper comment, that it is confidently expected that the Senators will come to a vote upon it before many weeks. For five years this bill, or substantially the same bill, has been before Congress, and has twice passed the House, we are told in an article by Henry Beach Needham in the February *World's Work,* but the Senate has not yet been able to come to a decision on it. It has been seventeen years since the first pure-food bill was introduced into the Senate, and Mr. Needham is unkind enough to suggest that all this delay is not due to the Senators' inability to make up their minds, but is due rather to a covert opposition, instigated by the manufacturers of adulterated foods and drugs, an opposition that effects its purpose by continuous delay. The present bill, which is being championed by Senators McCumber (Rep.), of North Dakota, and Heyburn (Rep.), of Idaho, provides, as summarized by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger,* for federal control over foods, drugs, and liquors in the course of foreign or interstate commerce, and makes it unlawful to import into the country or to carry from one State to another any of such articles that are misbranded or adulterated with poisonous or deleterious substances. In order to detect and prevent violations of the law, powers of inspection and confiscation are lodged in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, somewhat similar to those now vested in the Treasury Department over smuggled goods, while heavy penalties are provided for all persons convicted of engaging in the prohibited practises and traffic.



COURSE OF PRICES FOR ALL COMMODITIES SINCE THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS IN 1878.



COURSE OF PRICES FOR CLOTHING SINCE 1878.



COURSE OF PRICES FOR FOOD SINCE 1878.

THE COURSE OF PRICES.

From diagrams by Mr. Henry Chapman Watson in *Dun's Review.*

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It is over this administrative part of the law that the trouble predicted for the "pure-food" advocates in Congress is expected to arise. Drastic and conflicting laws already have been enacted by a number of States, which on account of their loose and unsatisfactory execution, says Mr. Yerington of the Food Manufacturers' Association, have caused merchants to suffer "tremendous losses." Now if to these difficulties should be added dissensions over an obscure or a misunderstood Federal law, it is feared that intolerable interferences would occur in the trade and commerce of the whole country. Hence Mr. Yerington, in a statement published in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, expresses his opposition presumably to national as well as to State laws, that show an "unjust discrimination in analyzing the products of American manufacturers who do not like to adulterate their food, but are often compelled to do so on account of unfair competition."

SENATOR HEYBURN (REP., IDAHO).

SENATOR M'CUMBER (REP., N. D.).

Who are championing the Pure Food bill in the Senate.

In spite of the prospects for a fight on this score, the Boston *Transcript's* Washington correspondent thinks that the chances are good for the enactment of a law of some sort by Congress on account of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, which holds that States can not prevent the importation of goods in original packages, so that consignments in unbroken packages of adulterated or misbranded goods may be shipped anywhere to the detriment of honest manufacturers. So, says this correspondent, powerful influences will be brought to bear upon Congress to pass a law giving to the national Government the right to correct a wrong which State governments are unable to prevent. We read:

"Some of the largest producers are now anxious for this Federal regulation. The Western canners complain bitterly because their labels are counterfeited in the East. The word 'California' is now used in labeling goods canned in the East, and the California trade suffers as a result of this deception. Under a Federal pure-food law, properly drawn, it would be possible to protect the California canners against this trick. Similar cases of deception have recently been brought to the attention of the bureau here. The enactment of food laws by so many States has helped the cause of Federal legislation by making it next to impossible for manufacturers of certain food products to comply with the conflicting State requirements. Every State that has enacted a law compels the manufacturers to do certain things, and the result is about as many different codes touching the subject as there are States. The manufacturer may be permitted to sell an article in Indiana, when it would be a crime in Michigan. It is difficult to label goods to meet the requirements of the various State laws, since a label that is legal in one may be illegal in another. Manufacturers are not finding it desirable to divide their goods and label them for each particular State. The advocates of national legislation are attempting to get the manufacture and sale of food stuffs on a purely scientific basis. Many persons believe that it is the most important subject that will come before Congress at the coming session—even more important than railroad rate legislation, since it relates to the health of the people. There is no longer any contention that adulterated food stuffs are not on the market. The fact that the manufacturers of these adulterations have been powerful enough to prevent legislation by Congress is the best proof that the business of making and marketing food stuffs that will not stand the test is large and prosperous."

Senator McCumber said on January 23d, in the course of a speech in the Senate:

"I insist that there is a moral duty resting upon the Government to insure, so far as it is possible to do it, the health and comfort of every citizen constituting the public. . . . It ought to protect the individual against all character of imposition and fraud, so that entering into the markets he may purchase those things without fear which he knows to be conducive to his health and comfort, and above all that he may avoid those things which he knows to be detrimental. . . . His life is threatened at every point by the greed and the avarice of the manufacturers of drugs and many kinds of food products. . . . The very fact that nearly every State in the Union has passed pure-food laws, the very fact that their commissioners are working night and day to check the great evil of misbranded and adulterated articles of food which are pouring over the border lines of the States, and the fact that organizations are formed everywhere in the United States to check this great evil, seem to be proof conclusive not only of its existence but also of its danger.

"Mr. President, several years ago the Secretary of Agriculture desired to make an estimate of the proportion of adulterated and misbranded foods that were sold in the United States. He called to his aid the food commissioners of the several States having food laws; and, in addition to his own investigation, he showed as a result that about 30 per cent. in value of all the food products in the United States were either adulterated or misbranded. In order to be conservative, he cut that in two; he brought it down to 15 per cent., and even at those figures the amount of adulterated and misbranded articles which went into commerce every year was $1,175,000,000. To-day it is safely estimated that it is more than $3,000,000 per annum. Just think of it! The American people pay out every year for fraudulent and for adulterated articles of food a sum sufficient to pay the entire expenses of the civil war; they pay out enough every year, Mr.

WHY NOT HAVE A ST. HELENA FOR THESE TWENTIETH CENTURY NAPOLEONS?

—Gilbert in the Denver *News*.

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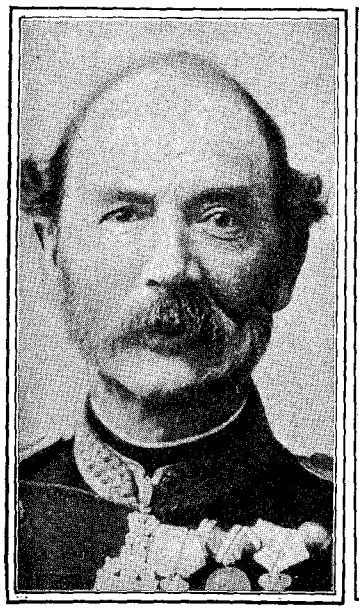


KING CHRISTIAN IX,
Styled "the grandfather of Europe."

LOUISE,
Christian's Queen, who died in 1898.

SOME PROMINENT

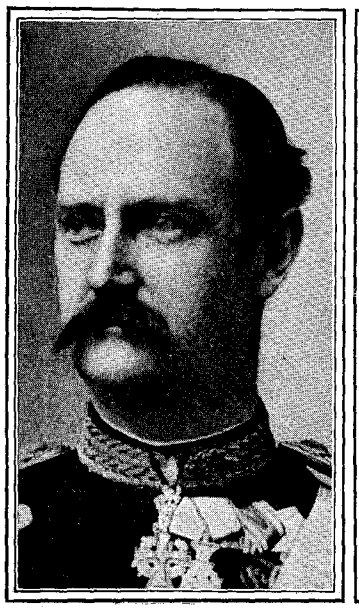
President, to pay the national debt three times over, and all for those adulterated and misbranded articles."

KING CHRISTIAN IX.

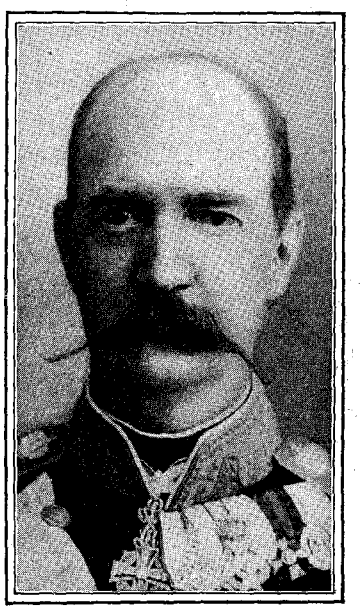
THE career that closed with the death of King Christian, of Denmark, was a distinguished and a notable one, in the opinion of all the American press, notable not so much for any great achievement that marked that monarch's reign of forty-two years, as for his relations to other royal governments—"the connection of his family with the reigning families of Europe and the influence, wholesome and peaceful, which these relations permitted him to exert," explains the New York *Times*. "He represented in his simplicity of life, his patriarchal years, and his illustrious progeny," says the New York *Evening Post*, "the majesty that still doth hedge about the person of a king;" and the Pittsburg *Gazette* also remarks that "the traditional ideal of a king has few representatives nowadays, but Christian IX fell not far short of realizing it." The Springfield *Republican* gives this estimate of the departed ruler:

"King Christian was a tall, strong, handsome man, and his people grew to be proud of that. He looked like a man of power, with his stalwart frame, his broad forehead, his kindly blue eyes looking out beneath shaggy eyebrows that grew gray along with his beard, which from his early prime to his death he wore in the shape of side whiskers and moustache, with a clean-shaven chin. He was a very democratic king; he walked through the streets of Copenhagen, or strolled about his country homes, or hunted in his preserves, without thought of a guard; he exacted no homage, but greeted with absolute simplicity those who greeted him, and he had friends in all grades. He was not an intellectual power, and yet he had a certain shrewd sense which helped him over difficulties such as will come to the most unobtrusive of kings. His strength lay in character, which would have been the same anywhere. A man more upright, more charitable, more loyal, better bred and more gently educated, was not in Europe. It is much to be able to write in such terms of a monarch when he pays the debt of clay. The wise, strong, even beloved sovereign of Austria, whose personal force keeps together the most troublesome country in its domestic affairs in Europe (save indeed, Russia in its stress), cannot have such things said of him when he goes."

Christian IX had come to be known as "the universal father-in-law of royalty" and "the grandfather of all Europe," so numerous are the titles of high station borne by his children. Tho he had a small sphere of activity as head of one of the smallest and weakest of nations, yet as a king-maker King Christian has surpassed any other monarch. Six children were born to the King and Queen of Denmark. The eldest, who now becomes Frederick VIII, married Princess Louise of Sweden. The second is Alexandra, Queen of Great Britain; the third is King George of Greece; the fourth, Dagmar, became Marie Feodorovna, Empress of Russia and mother of the present Czar; the fifth is the Duchess of Cumberland; and the sixth, Waldemar, married Marie of Orleans. Christian's grandson, Charles, is now Haakon VII of Norway. Thus it is that by Christian's death six royal houses, beside those of various minor German States, are thrown into mourning. "Doubtless," says one observer, "never before has a strain of royal blood been so widely diffused through Europe as has that of this impecunious son of a German Duke, who was elevated to the throne of Denmark in 1863."



FREDERICK VIII,
Eldest son of King Christian, and new king of Denmark.



GEORGE, KING OF GREECE,
Second son of the late Danish king.

MEMBERS OF

The late king, we learn from the newspaper sketches of his life, was born April 8, 1818, and began life as a poor prince, the fourth son of William, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg. He entered the army, and in 1842 married his cousin Louise, daughter of Elector William of Hesse-Cassel, who was somewhat remotely connected by blood with the house of Oldenburg, of which King Frederick VII was the head. In 1852, when it was evident that with the death of Frederick the male line of the house of Oldenburg would become extinct, the leading Powers, by the Treaty of London, in order to maintain the integrity of the Danish monarchy, "as connected with general interests of the balance of power in Europe," guaranteed the succession to Prince Christian by right of his wife. This treaty was ratified by the Danish Diet, and when Frederick VII died in 1863 Christian became king. He was not received with welcome when he took the throne, but in his venerable years his character won both esteem and affection from the people. Soon after his accession, the trouble of the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein reached its acute stage, and after a brief war with Austria and Prussia, Denmark was compelled in 1864 to relinquish a large part of its area. Aside from this, however, his reign was a tranquil and happy one. He granted his people a new constitution in 1866, put the army and navy upon a new foundation, promoted the construction of railroads and did all in his power to stimulate agriculture and commerce. Christian is said to have begun the custom of international visiting between European sovereigns. He was too poor, we are told, to visit his royal relations in proper state, so they were asked to visit him. For many years, on the King's birthday (April 8) a table was laid in the dining hall at Fredensborg every

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spring for the family reunion. "If all kings," says the Hartford *Courant*," were like Christian of Denmark, the monarchial institution would be a better risk in a democratic world"; and the New York *Tribune* remarks:

"At peace with the world, rich in the loyal love of his subjects, with his realm prosperous, and his throne and dynasty as secure as such things can be in this world, he had long faced the inevitable with composure, and has left a memory which will be envied by multitudes of his less favored fellow men."

Frederick, the eldest son of Christian IX, succeeds to the throne at the mature age of sixty-three. The new king is the father of eight children, and is described as being very democratic and much beloved.

Power to His Elbow.—One way of encouraging the President, in the opinion of the Cleveland *Leader*, is to write him that you approve of his conduct. The *Leader* does not mean to hint even that the President is losing courage; it merely points out that in his present fight for certain popular measures direct evidence, like letters, would do him good. In an article headed, "Let the President Know," the *Leader* says:

"Every public man is affected by the direct evidence which comes to him of the feeling of the people toward himself and toward the measures and principles which he represents. He knows that for every man who takes the trouble to write a letter, send a telegram or make a personal call there must be hundreds who feel the same way and keep silent.

"The President is no exception to the rule. He is warmed and heartened by expressions of good will and confidence which come straight from the people. He likes to hear from the common voter, the man on the street and on the farm.

"Is he getting all the evidence which ought to be given him of the strength of the support assured him whenever the public can have its say at the polls? How many letters does he get from the millions of voters who are with him heart and soul, in his fight against grafters, patronage brokers and corruptionists?

"Let the President know how he stands with the people. Send him direct personal messages of good cheer. Make them brief but to the point. Such assurances will be timely. They are needed.

"Not that Theodore Roosevelt is weakening or losing courage. He is neither retreating nor dismayed. But for the sake of ending the fight against measures of great public importance and showing the grafters and jobbers in places and privileges where they stand, the proof of popular support for the President should be made absolutely convincing.

"Now is the time to strike for civil service reform, wider and better than ever; for justice in railroad business and honesty in politics; for worthy ideals and upright national life."

DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA,
Second daughter of King Christian, and mother of the present Czar of Russia.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA OF ENGLAND,
Eldest daughter of King Christian IX.

A REMARKABLE

CRIME IN CHICAGO.

THE wave of crime that has swept Chicago of late is a topic of comment not only for the press of Chicago but for many papers in the West and South. The immediate cause of the many expressions of opinion was the revolting murder of Mrs. Hollister, a young married woman, who was seized by a thug in broad daylight on a public street. The remedy proposed is to add 500 patrolmen to the city's police. Since the "working alliance between crime and a certain type of saloon is well known," the Chicago *Daily News* proposes increasing the cost of saloon licenses from $500 to $1000 as a means of raising money for the additional policemen. To quote:

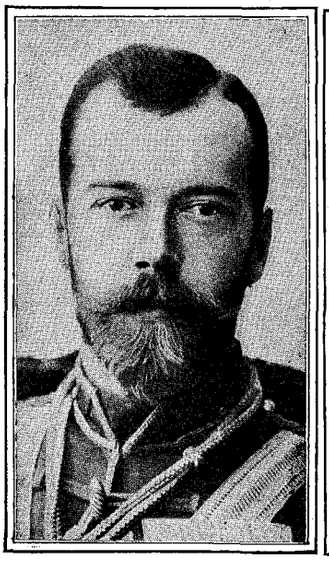
"If the people really want a more orderly and better policed city, let them demand that saloon licenses be raised to $1000 and that the additional revenue thus secured be expended upon the police force. That would give Chicago many more policemen and at the same time would decrease the volume of crime and disorder, for some hundreds of low doggeries would be closed under the higher license. This policy is so rational that its adoption or rejection may well be taken as a test as to whether the aldermen want a well-policed and orderly city or whether they merely think they do."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* prints a Chicago despatch showing that the City Council is actually considering such a plan and makes this comment:

"The change of sentiment is indeed wonderful, and the most wonderful part is that it should have occurred in Chicago of all places. The people of that city seem to have finally reached the conclusion that the protection of life and property against the flood of crime, generated in large part by the low grade criminal groggeries, is of such supreme importance as to justify the city in compelling retail liquor saloons to pay their fair share of taxation, estimated in Chicago as amounting to at least $1000 a saloon."

Many newspapers are disposed to blame Mayor Dunne for the conditions in Chicago. The Nashville *Banner* observes:

"The present Mayor of Chicago was chosen because of his promises to perform the impossible in instituting immediate municipal ownership of the street railroads and other public utilities in the city. He hasn't done this,—couldn't do it, because of insurmountable obstacles that might have been clearly foreseen, and



NICHOLAS II,
Grandson of King Christian.

HAAKON VII,
King of Norway and grandson of King Christian.

ROYAL FAMILY.

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the police powers of the city have in the meantime been administered with such laxity that the thieves and thugs are about to take the city, and there is talk of organizing vigilance committees to give the protection that the municipal authorities have failed to provide."

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* is also inclined to blame the Mayor, and the Kansas City *Journal* remarks that "the Mayor and his followers have gone about howling 'immediate municipal ownership,' while a neglected city has lain exposed to the ravages of the vicious." The New Orleans *Picayune* fears that in a few days the subject will be forgotten in Chicago, and goes on pessimistically:

"In a general way, what is true of Chicago is true of the criminal conditions in every large city of the Union. Criminals are not afraid of the law because the law is seldom enforced on them, and when it is the resources of delay are so numerous and the delays so protracted that there is no majesty in such administration of justice, and it is not strange that it secures the contempt not only of the people who are not protected, but of the criminals who do not fear it.

"There is little likelihood that there will be any early reform of so deplorable a situation. Reforms in public affairs are rare. There may be spasmodic efforts at change, but they seldom bring any lasting benefit. The general failure in the administration of justice will go on until it culminates in a complete breakdown. Then there will be a revolution in which the people will rise up to meet violence with violence, murder with frightful bloodshed, and wreak on every object of their fury a long-delayed vengeance. After that a new beginning will be made in the organization and means of establishing protection for society and for the swift and stern punishment of criminals."

CAPTAIN VAN SCHAICK AS A SCAPEGOAT.

OF all those responsible for the disaster that happened on June 15, 1904, to the steamer *General Slocum*, causing the loss of a thousand lives, Captain Van Schaick alone was convicted, and the press of the country loudly calls for the others. Even those papers that approve of the 10-year sentence for the aged captain believe that too many others, more blameworthy, have escaped. When the jury announced its agreement that the captain was guilty of neglecting fire-drills, Judge Thomas is reported to have said to the accused: "You are no ordinary criminal, but I am going to make an example of you." The New York *Tribune* comments, "Gratifying as is the verdict now obtained against the company's salaried employe, a verdict against the managers themselves would have been welcomed as even more salutary by an indignant community." The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* observes:

"Captain Van Schaick has been sentenced, and it is to be hoped that his sentence, ten years of imprisonment, will be carried out to the letter. But so far we have heard of no trial of the men who manufactured and sold the life-preservers. If Captain Van Schaick deserves his sentence, as he certainly does, the men who made and sold the dummy life-preservers should be convicted of murder and electrocuted at the earliest possible date."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* holds that the sentence will make for greater safety on excursion craft because captains will be careful what commands they undertake in the future. But even the Eagle adds, "It would be just if equally severe sentences had been imposed upon the men equally guilty." The New York *American* deems the sentence a "miscarriage of justice," and adds bitterly:

"Captain Van Schaick stood by his craft to the bitter end; beached her as promptly as was possible. He did not equip her; he did not buy the rotten life preservers nor did he build the vessel which turned out to be a mere tinder box. To send him to the penitentiary for ten years and ignore the men who owned and equipped the boat, and who made great profits out of it, would be an execrable failure of justice."

The New York *Times*, in much the same vein, says:

"The owners who kept these fire traps plying for money have escaped. The official Inspectors who gave lying certificates that the fire traps were in good order have escaped. Every intelligent passenger who embarked on one of them was guilty of contributory negligence. And yet this one poor old man, whose livelihood it was to command excursion steamboats, and who could not have declined the command of this river steamboat without being deprived of his living, finding any one of fifty others to take what he refused, this poor old man falls into the hands of justice, and he gets it untempered with any degree of mercy.

"His negligence was criminal. He ought to have held the fire drills which no other captain held. But while he is the least guilty of anybody concerned, he is the only sufferer. What kind of showing is that of justice according to law? It is not in the least to be supposed that the executive department with which clemency rests will allow such a sentence to be carried out in its full rigor."

The New York *Evening Mail* quotes Captain Van Schaick as saying, "I think my sentence was pretty harsh for an old man," and agrees with him. *The World* asks, "May other owners and other inspectors feel encouraged to play fast and loose with human lives in the assurance that in case of disaster the captain will be made the scapegoat?" The Philadelphia *Inquirer* fears Judge Thomas failed to take into consideration the facts that Captain Van Schaick, after all, deserves credit for having remained at his post, and that his mental agony in the hour of disaster was in itself a great punishment. The *Inquirer* adds:

CAPTAIN VAN SCHAICK,
Commander of the ill-fated *General Slocum*; he was sentenced to 10 years in Sing Sing for neglecting the fire drill.

"The truth is that the destruction of the *General Slocum* was due to the existence of a whole set of bad conditions now believed to have been reformed. It is not just nor does it serve any public end to lay on a single scapegoat the whole burden of expiation. That the sentence will be allowed to stand is hardly imaginable."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Sir Conan Doyle was defeated for Parliament. Perhaps Sherlock Holmes can unravel this mystery.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

Joe Chamberlain is almost in the pathetic position where he can speak of his party as "me and another boy."—*The Chicago Daily News.*

Senator Aldrich nominates either Mr. Hearst or Mr. Bryan for the Presidency in 1908. Either of the gentlemen would probably be glad to make the race, if Mr. Aldrich would accept the nomination on the opposing ticket.—*The Washington Post.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

JOURNALISM THE DESTROYER OF LITERATURE.

WHEREVER society abides, says Mr. Julian Hawthorne, it uses a mode of speech proper to its state; and the mode of speech appropriate to the material plane upon which our modern money-worshipping society exists, he goes on to say, is represented by the newspapers. The characteristic utterance of the spiritual plane, on the other hand, is literature. Owing to our unspirituality, Mr. Hawthorne asserts, literature languishes, and journalism, the lower voice, attempts in vain to counterfeit it. "So long as journalism attends to its own (material) business," he continues, "it is not only harmless, but useful; but as soon as it would usurp what is organically above it, it becomes hurtful; not only because it does not give us what it pretends to give, but because the plausibility of that pretence may lead us to accept it as genuine, and thus atrophy the faculties whereby literature, the true voice of the spiritual, is apprehended." The personal and the emotional, he argues, are essential to literature, while these factors have no place in "bright, hard, impersonal, business-like, matter-of-fact journalism." To quote further from Mr. Hawthorne's article, which appears in the February *Critic:*

"The news—adorned with what photographs and head-lines you will—but the news free from dogmatism, bias, and the personal equation, is what the reader wants; and so arranged that he may readily pick out what happens chiefly to concern him, and skip the rest.

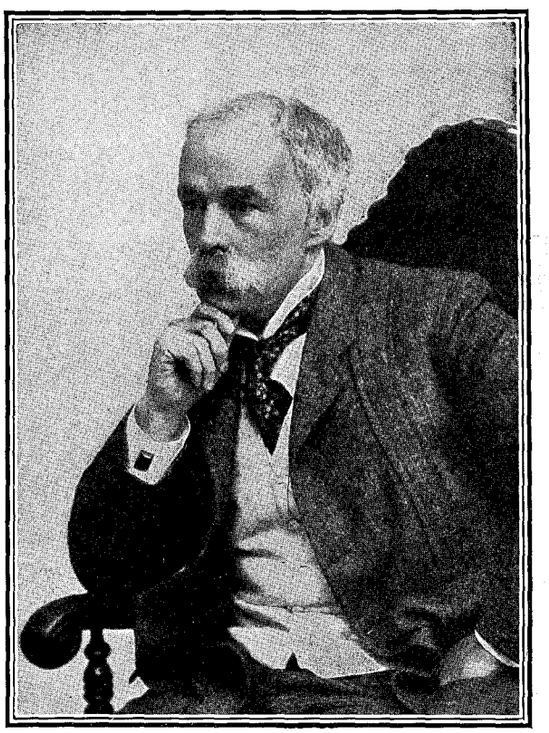
"Now all this, useful in its own degree as it is, obviously involves no appeal to the spiritual affiliations of man,—carries no message to his soul. Yet so general and profuse is the distribution of the newspaper that a large part of the public reads nothing else, or what else it does read is (as we shall presently see) infected with the newspaper principle. The persistent reflection of the lower side of life, which the newspaper's mirror shows, gradually induces the reader to accept it as the whole of life,—prone as at best we are to ignore our higher selves,—with the result that heart and soul are atrophied, as aforesaid, and we are landed in a blank materialism."

To the question, "is not the newspaper an educational force, a sort of university of general knowledge?" Mr. Hawthorne answers that if we catechize a graduate of this university, the result is not reassuring. We read:

"The area of his available information is, indeed, unrestricted; but he is also free to select from it only what he fancies, and these are items which tend to inflame, rather than to dissipate, his provincialism and prejudices. Finding, too, so many things apparently incompatible offered for his belief, he ends by drifting into scepticism; while his sympathies are bankrupted by the very multitude of the appeals to them. Thus he acquires an indifferentism which is rather that of impotence than of philosophy; for the indifference of the philosopher is due either to faith in a state of being purer than the earthly, or else to a noble superiority to destiny; whereas the mind of the newspaper graduate has simply lost virility. Instead of mastery of marshalled truths, he exhibits a dim agglomeration of half-remembered or misremembered facts; and because the things he cares to read in his newspaper are few compared with those he skips, he has lost the faculty of fixing his full attention upon anything. His moral stamina has been assailed by the endless procession of crimes and criminals that deploys before him, often in attractive guise; and as for ideals, he may choose between those of the stock exchange, and of State legislatures."

What lives in literature dies in journalism, says Mr. Hawthorne—"the individual touch, the deeps of feeling, the second sight." And in the magazines, he adds, the case is scarcely better. They, too, are infected by the journalistic ideal:

"The newspaper is the characteristic voice of the age; and the age cannot have two characteristic voices. And the success of the newspaper, its enterprise, its dashing invasion of fields beyond its legitimate sphere, have compelled the magazines, each in a greater or less degree, so to modify their contents as to meet this novel rivalry. They try to handle 'timely' subjects, to treat topics of the day, to discuss burning questions. Such things are impossible to the literary spirit; but writers are not lacking, and their work is often masterly—on its own plane, which is that of the newspaper. Important uses are served; but they are not literary uses. Fiction does not escape the infection; the class of stories which is upon the whole most acceptable in magazines has to do with current domestic and social problems, and with the dramas and intrigues of business. The interest is sustained, the detail is vividly realistic, the characters are such as you meet everywhere, the whole handling is alert, smart, telling, up-to-date; —but where are the personal touch, the atmosphere, the deep beneath deep of feeling, the second sight, the light that never was, on sea or land, the consecration, and the poet's dream? What has literature to do with these clever stories? You may read the



MR. JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

Sporting editor of the New York *American*, and son of Nathaniel Hawthorne. He characterizes modern journalism as the great destroyer of literature.

entire contents of a magazine, and all the articles seem to have been the work of the same hand, with slight variations of mood; and next week, how many of them all remain distinct in your memory? The market-garden cart has come to market, drawn by neat and serviceable nags; but Pegasus is aloft yonder above the clouds, where he belongs. Everybody can write nowadays; but the literary geniuses are as rare as ever, and never before had such difficulty in getting a hearing. The newspaper spirit has banished them, and has closed above us the gates of the spiritual plane."

In fact, laments Mr. Hawthorne, we are so preoccupied with other matters that we do not desire literature, although "we need it profoundly." And he believes that the inevitable swing of the pendulum will bring it back in due season. He continues in this optimistic tone:

"There are already symptoms, if one will give heed to them, of discontent with the dollar as the arbiter of human life, of weariness of wars of traders, both on the floor of 'change, where the dead are suicides, and on the field of battle, where Japanese and Russian peasants kill one another in behalf of rival pawnbrokers. There is a longing to re-establish humanity among human beings, both in their private and their public relations; to turn from the illusion of frescoed and electric-lighted palm-rooms, and to open our eyes again to the Delectable Mountains, with their sun and moon and stars. The premonitions of such a change are perceptible; and, along with them, a timid putting

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forth, here and there, like early spring buds upon the bare boughs of winter, of essays, sometimes in fiction, sometimes otherwise, which possess quite a fresh aroma of the spiritual genius. Some of them arrive from over seas, some are of native culture. They are at the polar extreme from the newspaper fashion, and for that reason the more significant. They have a strange, gentle power, which many feel without understanding it, and love they know not why. These may be the harbingers of a new and pure literature, free and unprecedented, emancipated both from the traditions of the past and from the imprisonment of the present. Man cannot help himself, but is succored from above."

GRIEG'S ADDITION TO THE WORLD-LANGUAGE OF MUSIC.

"CONCERNING Grieg's relations to the national music of Norway the most ludicrous notions prevail among professional musicians and amateurs." This statement occurs in Mr. Henry T. Finck's new volume, "Edvard Grieg," in the "Living Masters of Music" series. Mr. Finck is the musical critic of the New York *Evening Post*. He indicates the gist of these "ludicrous notions" in the following statements. Many critics, he points out, maintain that when Grieg, in his early days, began to write music at Leipsic, he made a very promising beginning

Björnson. Mrs. Grieg. Mrs. Björnson. Grieg.

AN INTERESTING NORWEGIAN GROUP.

in writing "world-music"—a term which, in the view of those critics, represents the music of the Germans—but that after his return to his home he unfortunately turned consciously to Norwegian folk-music, and "struck with the freshness of the native dances, transplanted them bodily into his academic flower-pots." The latter expression Mr. Finck culls from an American critic. A German is cited as saying that Grieg "stuck in the fjord and never got out of it"; while another American is quoted in these words: "Grieg, despite the many beauties in his works, writes in a dialect quite as truly as did Burns, Christopher North, or Ensign Adoherty." Before stating what, in his view, is the true position of Grieg, Mr. Finck clears away the fallacious comparisons of the critics cited. He says:

"When a German fancies that his country owns the 'world-language' in music, one may pardon him, for national vanity is a universal folly; but when one who is not a German parrots their nonsense about musical 'dialects,' it is time to protest. Dialect signifies a provincial mode of speaking a language. What is Norway a province of, musically or otherwise? A far wiser and deeper critic than the men just cited, Robert Schumann, wrote that 'the North is most decidedly entitled to a language of its own.'"

Where, then, does Grieg stand in relation to that "world-language," which according to Mr. Finck, seems not to confine itself to permanently definite geographical boundaries? He writes:

"At one time, not so very long ago, Italian was the 'world-language' in music. When the Germans began to graft their harmonies and dissonances on this euphonious stock the Italians were aghast at the Northern 'rowdyism and brutalities,' and in all probability they considered German music a mere 'dialect.' As a matter of fact, the Germans were enriching the world-language of music with precious new material; and this is precisely what Grieg has done with his alleged Norse 'dialect.' He has provided a large storehouse of absolutely new melodic material—a boon to countless students and imitators; he has created the latest harmonic atmosphere in music, having gone beyond even Liszt and the most audacious Germans in his innovations; and he has thus, like Schubert, like Wagner, like Chopin, *enlarged the world-language of music*. He has taught his new idioms to some of the most prominent composers of his time, among them Tchaikovsky, Paderewski, D'Albert, MacDowell. A Viennese critic has pointed out 'unmistakable analogies' between the harmonic peculiarities of Grieg and those of Richard Strauss; and as Grieg had done most of his work when Strauss began, he is, of course, the originator, and Strauss the disciple.

"From every point of view that interests the music-lover, Grieg is one of the most original musical geniuses in the musical world of the present or past. His songs are a mine of melody, surpassed in wealth only by Schubert's, and that only because there are more of Schubert's. In originality of harmony and modulation he has only six equals: Bach, Schubert, Chopin, Schumann, Wagner, and Liszt. In rhythmic invention and combination he is inexhaustible, and as orchestrator he ranks among the most fascinating. To speak of such a man—seven-eighths of whose works are still the music of the future—as a writer in 'dialect,' is surely the acme of unintelligence. If Grieg did 'stick in the fjord and never get out of it' even a German ought to thank heaven for it. Grieg in a fjord is much more picturesque and more interesting to the world than he would have been in the Elbe or the Spree."

FEATURES OF THE GERMAN STAGE IN 1905.

BREITKOPF AND HAERTEL'S report of the theatrical successes in Germany during 1905 reveals some striking facts, which are commented upon in the *New Yorker Echo*. It appears that the realists, mystics and decadents really commanded a much smaller share of the popular attention than their control of the press would lead one to suppose, while the honors, measured by the number of performances, were divided between the romantic tragedies of Schiller and the light comedies of Blumenthal. We learn that Schiller, Shakespeare and Goethe were represented by 2,210, 764 and 517 performances respectively. Among the moderns not even Hauptmann, Sudermann, Ibsen and Strindberg held their own against the writers of light comedy, such as Blumenthal and Schoenthan. Of the ultra-modern school, says the *Echo*, "the disgusting Wedekind" stands foremost on the list. The surprising statement is made that Berlin alone sees more Shakespearean performances than do both the great English-speaking nations. From the same source we gather these further points of interest:

"Schiller's overtowering predominance on the boards was due in part to the celebrations of the hundredth occurrence of his death day. But only partly, for in foregoing years, too, he was the most popular and most played German dramatist. Another reason for the increase in attention to the classics may appear from the fact that the year was comparatively poor in 'hits.' There was no play that could compare in popularity with 'Taps,' 'Old Heidelberg,' and the 'Hochtourist' of last year. The first two we have seen in English translation. The greatest hits of 1905 were 'Der Familientag,' the 'Kilometerfresser,' and the play of 'Traumulus' by Arno Holz and Jerschke. The first two are flimsy farces, but the last-mentioned is strong and of enduring value.

"Many plays by foreign authors which were the sensations of former seasons have either disappeared from the stage during the past year or have declined in popularity. Maeterlinck's 'Monna Vanna' ran for 71 nights, Brieux's 'Red Robe' 36, and Rostand's 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' so wonderfully translated by Fulda, only 20. More popular were Sardou's 'Madame Sans Gêne,' with 91 performances, Ohnet's 'Ironmsater' with 186, and 'Charley's Aunt' with one more. In fact, the year brought few successes for foreign authors. Wilde fell from 248 last year to 186. But Shaw gained almost one hundred over last year's

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As Bik, the house-painter. | As John Arend, the manufacturer. | As Ansing Arend, the half-witted brother. | Henri De Vries. | As Thomas Blankert, the father-in-law. | As Biesen, the police sergeant. | As Post, the grocer.

VERSATILITY OF DE VRIES AS REVEALED IN "A CASE OF ARSON."

39. A cable dispatch reports that an unknown play by Wilde, the manuscript of which had been stolen from his rooms, but of which by some rare good fortune another copy was found, was received very favorably the other day. The play is entitled, 'A Florentine Tragedy.' If, in addition to this, we take into account the Richard Strauss version of 'Salome,' it seems more than likely that this year Wilde will make up for the decline in popularity. It may be of interest to know that Strauss used the prose translation of Hedwig Lachman and retained the text, as it was, blue-penciling only some of the political discussions. Gorky's 'Nachtasyl' fell from 527 to 248. It heads the list of foreign plays, but never reached the record of 'Monna Vanna,' which was given 823 times in one season.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A REMARKABLE DRAMATIC FEAT.

THAT an actor should himself impersonate seven out of nine characters in a one-act play, and yet command and receive recognition, not as a mere "lightning change" performer, but as a serious dramatic artist, may reasonably be acclaimed one of the supreme novelties of the theatrical season in New York. Such is the surprising achievement of Mr. Henri De Vries, a visiting Dutch actor who carries the rôles of the cigar manufacturer, the half-witted brother, the father-in-law, the police sergeant, the inn-keeper, the grocer, and the house painter, in H. Heyerman's "curiously constructed but very moving" little play, "A Case of Arson." The excellence and sincerity of his work leads Mr. Metcalfe to wonder "why American actors never do anything like that," while *The Theatre Magazine* hails him as "a welcome influence here at this moment in our dramatic development." The same magazine outlines the play, which it describes as "a masterly study in dialectics," as follows:

"The destruction by fire of a small cigar manufactory is believed to be a case of arson. According to the process of the law in Holland, a magistrate makes a searching inquiry, summoning before him all who may be able to give him information leading to the discovery of the culprit. While the cigar manufacturer had collected insurance, his property was such that suspicion could not directly attach to him. His child had been lost in the fire. The burning might have been an accident. The manufacturer's half-witted brother is first questioned. His lack of intelligence and vagueness in answering serve to confuse rather than enlighten the magistrate. Each witness is examined separately. The manufacturer himself tells such a straight story, and with such apparent frankness that he is not detained; but as one witness after another is introduced, the magistrate discovers discrepancies in his story. The father-in-law, a palsied old man, garrulous, self-willed and impatient, happens to say that he does not smoke. The manufacturer had testified that on the day of the fire that he was going to his father-in-law's house, taking with him a present of a box of cigars. In this manner, the case against the manufacturer is gradually built up in the mind of the magistrate. If the introduction of seven different characters were only a trick for the convenience of an actor to show his virtuosity, it would be trifling with an audience; but the action of the little play never halts and fate is gradually seen stealthily creeping up on its victim until it makes its final sudden leap. A police sergeant, an inn-keeper, a grocer, a housepainter, are examined. True, some of them know nothing, but the episodic division is good. The manufacturer is recalled. The relentless nature and the inevitable consequence of the magistrate's reasoning and questions force the manufacturer to admit his crime. He explains the accident whereby the child, without his knowledge, found her way to the house, fell asleep in bed, and was consumed in the fire. A man whose stolidity would seem immovable shows, for the first time, the emotions which he has so long concealed. He begs the magistrate to send him at once to his long imprisonment, so that he might not have to meet his wife and look her in the eye after she knew that he was the cause of the loss of the child."

The play, we are assured by the critics, is not a mere dramatic curio. Mr. Metcalfe, writing in *Life*, says:

"'A Case of Arson' is simply a magisterial investigation into a crime. The characters portrayed are the magistrate, an excellent piece of work by Mr. Henry Vibbart; an usher in his examining room, well played by Mr. C. N. Schaeffer; and seven witnesses, including the criminal, all these impersonated by Mr. De Vries. These witnesses come into and go out of the room with a scarcely appreciable interval of time between the going of one and the coming of another. Each is different from the others in make-up, manner, bearing, and even in stature. So far this might seem only a clever development of the 'lightning-change' act, familiar on the vaudeville stage. It is different because, in the first place, the play tells a story, thrilling, convincing and complete. Again, Mr. De Vries is not simply the same man in a different disguise; he is each time an entirely different personality, not alone in outward appearance, but as well in inward feeling and mode of thought. We seem to get from this artist's most carefully studied work an insight into the very souls and natures of the human beings he represents. His delivery and reading of the lines—marvelous when we consider that he has studied English only a year—is as perfect as the physical distinction he makes between the characters.

"The breakdown of John Arend under the artful cross-examination of the magistrate is one of the most vivid expositions of mental processes turning into physical expression ever seen on our stage. The strongest impression one gets is that here is absolute fidelity to nature. Probably our criminal authorities who deal with this sort of thing in their every-day work would be the first to recognize the artistic perfection of what Mr. De Vries does. The relief that comes to him with the final admission of his guilt is not the least artistic touch, either in its truth or in the manner of its expression."

The nearest approach to the accomplishment of Mr. De Vries that comes to mind, adds Mr. Metcalfe, is Mr. Henry Dixey's performance of the characters in "The Seven Ages of Man."

Mr. De Vries, who is said to be the foremost actor of Holland, is described as a tall, well-built man of thirty-six, with keen eyes, lofty forehead and a kindly expression. He made his first appearance on the stage when only twelve years old, and since then has

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played in every kind of part from farce to tragedy. His linguistic accomplishments may be inferred from the fact that he has appeared in plays in various dialects, as well as in Yiddish, Flemish, Dutch, German, French and English.

A FRENCHMAN'S CRITICISM OF BERNARD SHAW.

THE shortcomings of Bernard Shaw as a dramatist are analysed by Augustin Filon in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris). Mr. Filon admits that Shaw is capable of attracting to the theater a new section of the public, but doubts if he will be able to hold the habitual playgoers. He is a "literary anarchist," whose system "consists in having no system." Another complaint is that Shaw ignores the "dramatic situation," or when he does not ignore it, "exaggerates it into a farce and drowns it in a burst of laughter." His portrayal of women is astonishingly brilliant, says Mr. Filon, but he adds that a gallery of portraits does not make a play. The title of reformer, which Shaw himself claims, is denied him by his French critic, who sees in him merely an iconoclast—a comparatively harmless iconoclast, however, who has, up to the present, "broken only a few cheap plaster casts of the statues of our immortal gods."

"The dramatic work of Bernard Shaw," continues the writer, "is simply the expression of the ideas, the sentiments and the fancies of Bernard Shaw. We sometimes ask if his work springs from English humor or Irish wit. It really seems at times an 'infernal joke,' an explosive reaction from his long labors in journalism." We read further:

"The drama of Ibsen illustrates the struggle between the natural forces in us and the principles imposed upon us by society and education. From Brand to Madame Eljen we find a succession of idealists, misguided but absolutely sincere, crazy after some false ideal or bewildered by the false interpretation of a true one. Bernard Shaw confounds true and false ideals in a similar hostility. His favorite target, in fact, is the word *ideal*, which he subdivides into heroism, love and duty, modifying according to his personal temperament, the lesson of the Norwegian master. If he undertakes to be the English Ibsen, it will be a laughing Ibsen who has slid into the skin of Beaumarchais and who has lost three-quarters of his dramatic power and half of his philosophy in the operation."

Taking up in turn the various pieces of Bernard Shaw, Mr. Filon, after a trenchant criticism of each, goes on to say:

"When I witnessed the representation of 'John Bull's Other Island,' I observed in the audience the presence of two very distinct, almost opposing, elements, of which I could hardly determine the relative importance. These were the habitual 'playgoers' and the general public. The former seemed a little discomfited, as if disappointed and mystified by the ending; the latter appeared delighted with their evening, for they had received what they had come to find: the shock of arguments presented in the wittiest and most impassioned manner. It is evident that Bernard Shaw is quite capable of attracting to the theater a crowd of people who never have visited it. But will he hold those who form the ordinary patronage of the theater? That is the question. I am far from claiming that the demands of the 'playgoer' are all founded on reason, and that there is not in them a little of fashion with a good deal of prejudice. Dramatic æsthetics having changed several times since the origin of the theaters it is perfectly legitimate to think that they will undergo still further transformations and that it was not given to the late Scribe to fix forever its rules. His rules are not dogmas. They simply mean that it is not bad to follow certain traditional methods which possess the favor of the public. Bernard Shaw deliberately, systematically, violates all those precepts, some of which are, indeed, puerile and conventional, but at the same time, he frees himself from certain fundamental laws of which, had he sought, Ibsen would have given him the secret. But he has written, as we have seen, a whole book about the author of the 'Wild Duck' without seeming to have perceived his dramatic gifts. . . .

"Bernard Shaw has precious gifts no doubt. He has the faculty of easy, natural and brilliant dialogue. He knows how to paint human figures in whom observation and invention collaborate in true proportion. His gallery of women is astonishing. We have the woman raging, hypocritical, sensual, philosophical, positive, romantic, tragi-comic, her who calculates everything and her who calculates nothing, her who divines all and her who does not even understand herself, with many other shades for whom I lack adjectives. . . .

"But there is no need to cite Molière. No one shall persuade us that a play should be a gallery of portraits. Besides the characters, there must be situations. The action of the situations upon the characters, the reactions of these upon those, the struggle between them, finally the victory either of the wills against the circumstances, or of the circumstances against the wills, constitute, under the most diverse forms, the essence of the theatre. Now, Bernard Shaw, so rich in characters, is extremely poor in situations.

"He does not give himself the slightest trouble to find situations, or if he stumbles upon one without looking for it, he neglects and abandons it, hardly indicated, instead of ripening and developing it. Or, indeed, he exaggerates it into a farce and drowns it in a burst of laughter. So that the characters remain, from one end to the other, identical with themselves, without modification, and without doing anything. Generally, the first act, which is the act of exposition, produces a very agreeable effect. But when one perceives that the following acts are still acts of exposition, the interest dwindles from scene to scene, and the play, which started so admirably, arrives nowhere, ends in nothing, unless it be in some vague compromise or in the piteous defeat of the ideal, that personal enemy of Mr. Shaw's. In either case the spectator is deceived, for he desires to bring a clear solution away from the theatre, and, in default of a 'happy ending,' a word of consolation and sympathy for virtue which has not had good luck, for talent which has been deceived, for heroism which has had the worst of it. And so long as Bernard Shaw will not give his public that satisfaction, he will not draw big batallions.

"But I see a more serious obstacle to his success, which in truth, would be an unquieting and dangerous success. His whole dramatic work is nothing but a campaign against our poor old institutions and against the principles on which, as well as they can, they rest. A campaign against marriage, the family, private property, morals, and the very idea of duty. The liberal of yesterday, the radical of to-day, the man with 'advanced ideas' is for him only an awkward 'retrograde,' worse than the conservative of former times because he is more hypercritical. Every system of education is bad, except apparently that of the great Collectivist Nursery of the future. . . .

"It is not, of course, harmful that a writer should come, from time to time, to arouse our sleeping consciences and oblige us to question ourselves about our principles. Woe to truths that are not attacked, for no one defends them, and, by force of believing them, one ceases to practice them. I am not seriously alarmed, therefore, on the subject of the moral theorems which Mr. Shaw has taken as targets. They will survive, and he, in an indirect and involuntary way, will have aided in rejuvenating them. Perhaps he could do better. One of his personages, one of those, I believe in whom he most willingly incarnates himself, says something like this: 'When I was a little boy, I announced my vocation as a reformer by breaking the fences and setting the Common on fire! I destroyed what I could, for, you see, in every reformer, there is an iconoclast!' Profound error! The iconoclast and the reformer are different men. At heart they represent different hours of the same life. Bernard Shaw has broken down enough fences and has set fire to the Common often enough. He has gone a long time without building us anything, even were it a hut in which we might stop to catch our breath in the middle of the journey. Indulgent and amused, we have smiled at the fancies of the iconoclast, who, for that matter, has, up to the present, broken only a few cheap plaster casts of the statues of our immortal gods. We await the reformer."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A UNIVERSITY WITHOUT STUDENTS.

THIS is what the Carnegie Institution is called by its president, Professor R. S. Woodward, late of Columbia University, in his recent annual report, published in full in *Science* (New York, January 26th). This document contains much that is interesting about the policy of the institution, its plans, and the results already attained. It is essentially a body for carrying on and encouraging scientific investigation, doing the research work of a great university without its work of instruction and examination, which is what Professor Woodward means by calling it a "university without students." He notes that its present activities may be classified under four heads: (1) Large projects, requiring years of work from a corps of investigators (about ten such are under way); (2) small projects (about 300), carried on by individuals for short periods; (3) tentative investigations, encouraged in the hope of developing rising talent; (4) the publication of meritorious works that would not otherwise be printed (40 volumes have already been issued). The writer describes briefly some of the greater projects now under way, such as the institution's investigations of fundamental problems in animal and plant biology at various stations, including the famous Desert laboratory; the horticultural experiments under Luther Burbank; the collection of social and economic data under Carroll D. Wright; the stimulation of historical research; geographical research, including the artificial production of minerals and rocks; investigations regarding nutrition, such as the well-known work of Professor R. H. Chittenden at Yale; the solar observatory, whose installation is now nearly completed; and Dr. L. A. Bauer's noteworthy study of the earth's magnetism. The mere mention of these is sufficient to indicate the variety and value of the institution's interests. It would appear from the report that President Woodward thinks that more good is likely to result from those large projects than from the hundreds of minor investigations that are also receiving aid. He writes:

"In the absence of experience it might well appear doubtful whether the income of the institution may be best used in promoting a small number of large projects not likely to be undertaken by other agencies, or whether the income may be best used in promoting a large number of small projects for which the ways and means are already in part available. Strong *a priori* arguments may be adduced in support of each of these extreme methods of administration of the income, and the executive committee has no doubt acted wisely in taking a mean course, testing thus simultaneously, by actual experience, the merits of both methods.

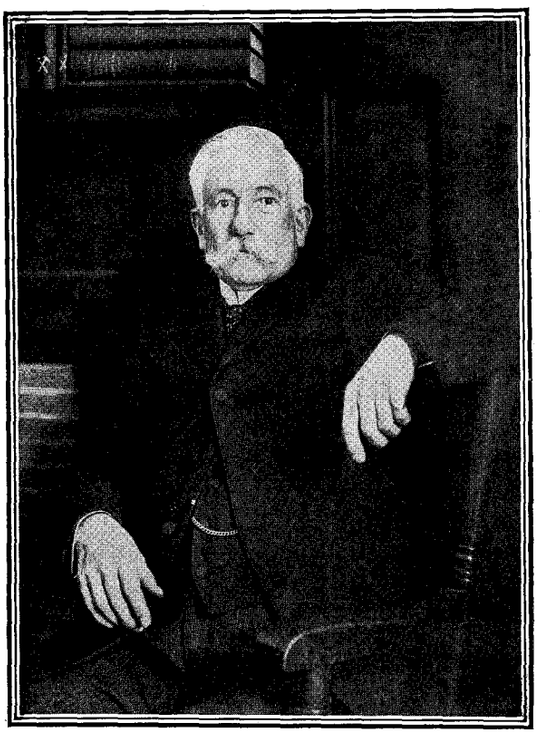
"While careful observation and study of these methods during one year only may not justify the recommendation of any radical departure from the course hitherto followed, it seems essential to indicate certain grave objections to the policy of awarding numerous small grants. These objections are:

"1. The excessive amount of time and energy required in the consideration of applications for and in the administration of small grants. Thus far the institution has formally considered about 1,200 applications for such grants and has made awards to about 300 applicants; but the amount of attention given to the consideration of formal applications represents only a part of the time and labor consumed by the importunities incident to, if not inherent in, the policy in question. Many of the evils of the 'spoils system' already confront us. Some applicants file claims; many are impatient for speedy action; and may, as in the case of academic degrees, speak in the possessive case with respect to grants long before they are awarded.

"2. The returns from small grants do not seem to justify the outlay, especially since it is applied in many cases to work which would go on as well without aid from the institution. Probably a more deliberate and searching investigation of the applicant than has hitherto been practicable would insure better results. It is certain, at any rate, that the possession of a laboratory and enthusiasm, along with a bundle of recommendations, should not suffice to qualify an applicant for the arduous work of research.

"3. A graver objection to this system of small grants lies in its tendency to supplant other sources of support for scientific investigation in allied institutions, and especially in colleges and universities. . . . Since the normal condition of an educational institution too often borders on poverty, it is only natural that investigators connected with such organizations should look to the Carnegie Institution of Washington for relief. An easy calculation, however, shows that the possible relief from this source is inadequate. . . . Depending unduly on another institution for support tends also, it would appear, not only to dry up the local springs of support, but to sap the independence of educational institutions. . . . Obviously it is the duty of the Carnegie Institution of Washington to avoid the danger of supplanting, while seeking in part to supplement, the functions of educational institutions.

"No similar difficulties or objections have arisen in the administration of the larger projects of the institution. . . . Summarily stated, therefore, the indications are that the policy of awarding numerous small grants to self-suggested investigators is destined to break down under the sheer weight of the importunities it entails; that the results to be expected from such grants are meager; and that the award of them, unless narrowly limited and carefully guarded, may work grave injury to educational institutions."



PROF. R. S. WOODWARD,

President of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, which he calls "a university without students." He thinks "it might well appear doubtful whether the income of the Institution may be best used in promoting a small number of large projects not likely to be undertaken by other agencies, or whether the income may be best used in promoting a large number of small projects for which the ways and means are already in part available."

In conclusion, from the standpoint of one who regards the institution as a "university in which there are no students," President Woodward urges that close relations be maintained by it with other universities, especially with such as are centers of research, and similarly with learned societies. As regards the public, its increasing eagerness to learn of the results of scientific research "calls for some sort of co-operation between the institution and existing media for the dissemination of information, with a view to furnishing such information in a form at once intelligible and trustworthy." Apparently this means some kind of relationship with the press. It will be interesting to see what form this will take and to what extent it will be carried.

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INDIRECT COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

WHILE direct methods of photography in natural colors, for which investigators have long been seeking, have so far met with limited practical success, what may be called indirect methods have been making great strides of late. In particular this may be said of the various forms of the "three-color" process, all of which depend on the fundamental law of color-perception that all color sensations may be produced by combining the sensations of three basal tints, now generally taken as green, orange and violet. In all these processes the first thing to do is to take three photographs through transparent screens of these colors, and the next is to combine in some way reproductions of

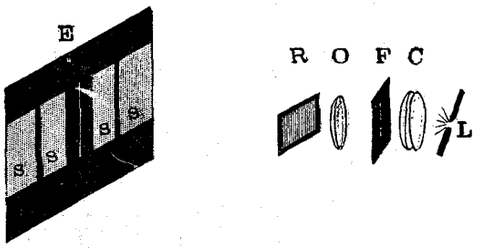

FIG. 1. L—ELECTRIC ARC; C—CONDENSING LENS; O—OBJECTIVE OF THE LANTERN; F—SLIT; R—GRATING.

the three, each in its proper color. As this involves the proper selection of colors for the screens and for the reproductions, it is not true color photography, but it is capable of producing beautiful and interesting results, as everyone who has seen "three-color" prints knows. An interesting modification of the process, in which the combined photograph is viewed directly by the eye and in which the colors are due to optical interference and not to pigments, has been invented by Prof. R. Wood, of the University of Wisconsin. It is described by G. H. Niewenglowski in *Cosmos* (Paris, December 9) as follows:

"Let us first note that a diffraction grating is a piece of transparent glass on which are engraved or reproduced by appropriate photographic processes, equidistant parallel lines, about 50 to 500 to the millimetre [750 to 7,500 in an inch]. If, by means of a projection lantern, we throw on a screen E the clear image of an

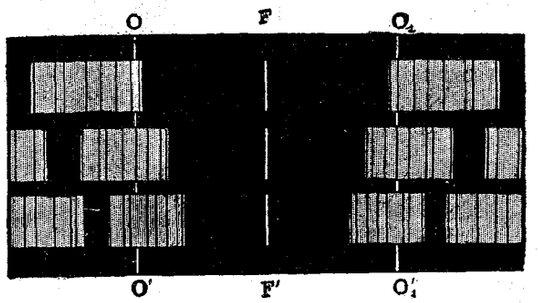

FIG. 2. SPECTRA.

opening F, illuminated by monochromatic light, and if we place in the path of the luminous rays a grating R, we see, on both sides of the original image of the slit, an unlimited series of equidistant images, whose intensity is less as they are at a greater distance from the central image. . . . If we substitute a source of ordinary white light, each of the colors of which this light is made up will furnish its own similar series of images, so that on each side of a white central image we have a series of spectra S, S', all having the violet toward the central image, the red toward the other side, and being wider as they recede from the center. . . . If, now, we make, in the screen on which the projection takes place, an opening at the point where one of the colors falls, the violet for instance, and if a person placing himself behind the screen looks at the grating through the opening, he sees it of a uniform violet tint throughout, except that the edges and any part that does not radiate appear black.

"It is easy to find three gratings such that, when substituted one for the other in the arrangement of Figure 1, they project to the same distance from the central image, respectively the orange region, the green, and the violet. . . . The eye placed behind the opening will then see the gratings illuminated respectively in these colors. If we place the three gratings side by side, each

FIG. 3. NEGATIVE MADE WITH GREEN SCREEN.

FIG. 4. NEGATIVE MADE WITH VIOLET SCREEN.

FIG. 5. NEGATIVE MADE WITH ORANGE SCREEN.

will appear in its own color when viewed from the same point. . . .

"Suppose that a very skilled workman should be able so to engrave gratings in the various parts of a design, that each should send to the eye the color desired at that part; this composite grating, which would show no image to the naked eye, would appear as a many-colored design when examined under the conditions indicated. Two gratings of different types could thus act together as if existing separately; thus, if in a certain region one grating of 120 lines and another of 100 lines to the milli-

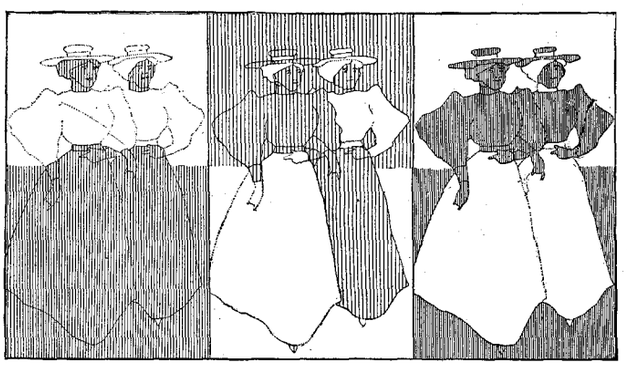

FIG. 6. LOCALIZATION OF REGIONS DIFFRACTING THE GREEN RADIATIONS.

FIG. 7. LOCALIZATION OF REGIONS DIFFRACTING THE VIOLET RADIATIONS.

FIG. 8. LOCALIZATION OF REGIONS DIFFRACTING THE ORANGE RADIATIONS.

metre were made, this region, examined under conditions that would make one grating appear green and the other violet, would appear blue by mixture of the two radiations."

Thus, says the writer, we may realize all possible tints. And although such images would appear to be impossible when the lines of the gratings must be engraved mechanically, it is made

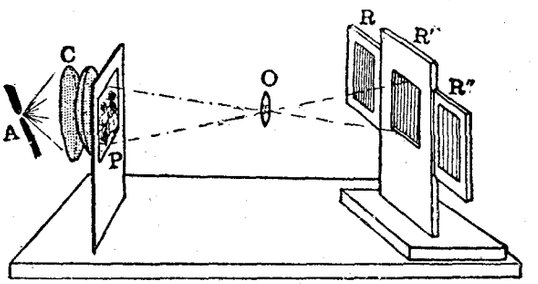

FIG. 9. ARRANGEMENT OF NEGATIVES FOR PRINTING.

easy by the fact that photographic processes enable us to obtain cheap copies of gratings. He continues:

"It is now easy to describe in detail Mr. Wood's method. Suppose we wish to reproduce an image colored as follows . . . : On a background yellow below and violet above, are two women,

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the one at the left in a red waist and green skirt, the other in an orange waist and a blue skirt; both have white cuffs and black ribbons on their hats. Figures 3, 4 and 5 show three negatives taken through three screens, green, violet and orange. From these three transparent positives are made. There must then be formed, on the final image, gratings in the regions where the corresponding positive is transparent. Each of these localizations, taken by itself, would appear as in Figures 6, 7 and 8. . . .

"The diapositive is used as shown in Figure 9. The sensitive surface is placed in a fixed support before and in immediate contact with which slides a frame carrying the three gratings, R, R′ R″, of appropriate type. The diapositive to be copied is placed at P before a condensing lens C, whose object is to illuminate it with light from an arc A. The objective O projects a clear image of the diapositive on the sensitive surface.

"There are thus projected successively on the same sensitive surface of bichromated gelatin the images of the three diapositives, the three being made to register exactly, and the corresponding grating being interposed each time.

"After these three impressions, the plate so treated, examined in special conditions, shows a reproduction in color of the original.

"Although the image is positive, it may be utilized as a negative, so that we may obtain by contact an unlimited number of identical prints.

"The apparatus that serves for the examination of these images is of great simplicity; a metallic plate has one or two eyepieces; at the other extremity of the support grooves receive the pictures; while between is placed a lens whose position may be adjusted. Instead of having a slit in front of the source of light, there is an incandescent lamp with a single straight filament, made especially for this use. Stereoscopic effects may be obtained by using both eyes; the best plan, in this case, is to arrange the lines of the grating horizontally, which enables us to use for the examination a single slit along which the eyes may be moved. Thus are avoided the inconveniences due to variations in the distances between the eyes in different observers. We should add that an English physicist, Mr. Thomas Thorpe, has proposed an ingenious simplification by which a single grating of any spacing may be used."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR ELECTRICAL WEALTH.

THAT the increase of wealth represented by the earnings of great electrical enterprises in the United States amounts to a billion dollars annually, is asserted by the writer of a leading editorial in *Electricity* (New York, January 24). Among the factors of this annual output the writer notes the street railways, the motor and dynamo manufactories, the telegraph and telephone companies, and other allied and accessory interests. He goes on to say:

"As a measure of the wealth made annually by some of the greater of these enterprises, it may be noted that the telephone companies earn over $110,000,000, the telegraph companies over $40,000,000, the street railways over $300,000,000, and the electric light and power companies over $125,000,000. The total of these alone amounts to nearly $600,000,000, without considering the manufacturing interests engaged in wire and cable work, motor and dynamo construction, meter and instrument work and incandescent and arc lamp construction, etc. The wealth produced by electricity in the United States therefore rests upon four cornerstones at present—the telegraph, telephone, street railway and lighting institutions. The total of one billion dollars in annual earnings may be found to be exceeded in the new statistics of the coming year."

Charles M. Harvey is quoted by the writer as speaking thus in a general way of the progress of the United States with regard to our greatest competitor, England:

"The primacy of Great Britain in manufactures was transferred to the United States in 1880. We passed her in iron and steel production in 1895, and in coal production in 1900. In each particular our lead is rapidly lengthening. The untouched coal deposits of the United States are twice as great as those of all Europe, and twenty-five times as great as England's."

Here, the writer notes, we approach the vital question of coal and iron supply. The coal and iron and copper of the United States, it is asserted, mean greater electrical progress in a practical sense. He concludes:

"The wealth produced by electricity, which is rapidly overlapping that produced by other industries, is derived primarily from the mines. The apparent inexhaustibility of the stores of mineral wealth there place in our hands all the potentialities of the future. Competition cannot avail. All of England's and Germany's strength cannot prevent the inevitable from happening. . . . The future [of the United States] is an industrial one, and judging from the evidence now at hand it will be largely an electrical one. Therefore the wealth produced by electricity must be carefully noted by national statisticians, because it is rapidly becoming the measure of our material and national progress. In this respect electricians hold the future in their hands, a future that will be noteworthy in its anticipation and completion of a plan, by which electricity becomes the agent which controls the workings of the home, as well as that vast aggregation of duties and civic responsibilities which, when regarded collectively, become that which we generally typify by the name of a city."

A SPIRAL GARAGE.

A CIRCULAR garage has just been built in Paris, in which automobiles may climb to the top floor by their own motive power, over a spiral track a mile long, winding about a large central hall. This building, we are told by a writer in *The Automobile*, is in the rear of a handsome structure fronting on the Rue de Barri, just off of the Champs Elysées. It rises to the level of the roofs of the five and six-story dwellings which surround it, and its interior is open to the glazed roof, while circling the inner face of the walls is the spiral driveway already mentioned. Says the writer:

Courtesy of "Automobile", New York

INTERIOR OF SPIRAL GARAGE,
Showing spiral drive giving access to all floors.

"The gradients of the drive are easy and an automobile can be run in from the street and mount to the top under its own power and without stopping. For the building is used as a garage—perhaps the most unique in the world.

"On the ground floor is the electric generating plant, consisting of two dynamos and three gas engines, with about twenty charging boards distributed around the walls. On this floor are kept the electric taximeter cabs that have been in service on the Paris streets for the last twelve months. A storeroom, repair shop and office complete the equipment.

"Communication between the ground floor and the first floor is by an inclined track, terminating at the roof after winding round and round the walls of the building. The first floor has washing recesses, offices and the usual garage room. This first section

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of track is of concrete construction, but above the first floor the drive is of wood and communicates with the second and highest floor of the building, from which the entire spiral can be seen.

"Constructed entirely of wood and iron, the outer wall of the garage on the right-hand side and open iron work on the left, the average width of the track is 15 feet 8 inches. Thus, with one line of cars stored on the one side of the track there is a clear passage of more than 80 inches for ascending or descending automobiles. The vertical iron supporting columns on the outer edge are just sufficiently far apart for the full-sized touring car to enter between each pair. The total length of the track, from street to roof, is about one mile, and as about three-quarters of this is available for a single line of cars, a considerable number of machines can be stored on the gallery. The cars thus placed are stored for long periods, the three floor spaces being reserved for automobiles in daily use.

"At its terminus the track widens to about double its average width, and here, just below the dome-shaped roof, is a secluded spot where light repairs are made. A staircase communicates with every floor and each round of the spiral track, but whether one or the other is employed, it is a long way up to this aerial workshop, and the workmen are undisturbed by all the distractions of a busy garage.

"All the upper portion of the garage is lighted at night by electric arc lamps suspended from the dome, around them being a small circular gallery reached through a door communicating with a gangway on the outside of the roof."

VERBAL LAPSES AND WHAT THEY TEACH.

THAT the man who makes a ridiculous verbal blunder by confusing or exchanging sounds or syllables is really suffering from an "intrusion of his subconsciousness," we are assured by Professor Joseph Jastrow in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, January). We subconsciously construct our sentences before we utter them, and sometimes the preliminary framework gets mixed up with the permanent timber. The writer shows how this fact, once apprehended, may throw light on various points in psychology and linguistics. He says:

"The complexity of speech requires the occupation with many processes at once, and some of these—the nicer, more delicate, less familiar ones—will receive the major attention, while the routine factors engage but a minor degree of concern. Slight fluctuations in the condition of the speaker—physiological ones, such as fatigue, and, for the most part, psychological ones, such as excitement, apprehension, embarrassment—will induce variations in the nicety of adjustment that are recognizable as typical slips of tongue or pen, and, still more significantly, of the tongue-and-pen-guiding mechanism. . . . There are the anticipations, the persistences, the interchanges, the substitutions and the entanglements of letters, and of words and parts of words, and of phrases—all of them indicative of shortcomings in the minute distribution of attention and co-ordination. . . .

"Whether we are speaking, or are reading aloud from the printed page, or are copying, or are engaged in original writing, we are likely to find that which is about to enter the motor field anticipating its utterance; for *between feeling and willing,* there emerges *between filling; expert persons* becomes *expersons;* a lecturer alludes to *the tropic of Cancercorn;* in public reading, *the beautiful is as useful* is rendered *the buseful;* in writing *pieces of machinery,* the pen writes *pieches.* . . . So with persistence of words or fragments thereof: With *revelation* in mind, the speaker actually said, *Those who believe in evolution think that revolution;* and we meet with *refinement and gentlement* (*gentleness*); *secluded retruts* (*retreats.*) . . . Slips of anticipation are naturally more frequent than those of persistence, for the reason that the margin that is qualifying for consciousness is naturally closer to our concern than that which is dismissed or dismissible; and, perhaps still more naturally do both appear at once, thus producing interchanges of the threads of utterance. *Portar and mestle; in one swell foop; dame, leaf and blind; sody and boul; Phosford's acid Horsephate; go out on the corch to pool; make a noyful joise*—these hardly need interpretation, as execution reveals intent. Somewhat more divorced from meaning, yet intelligible, are, *Are you strailing out for your mole?* (*strolling out for your mail*); *which he whiches* (*wishes*); *the water the wetter* (*the wetter the water*); *flutter by* (*butterfly*). *Put the tray on the weights; going to the coal to buy the wharf; set your leg on four chairs,* are simple in formula; but *I bought three dollars* for *I bought my dress for three dollars; collooding* for *colliding in the loop; put plustard* for *put mustard and flour in the plaster,* are clear only after the intention is revealed. . . .

"There are still more complex cases in which various of these factors and others combine to give the substituted expression more misleading similarity to the proper one. When the perverted phrase is meaningless and sounds strange to the ear, we are quite likely, though by no means certain, to become aware of the lapse; but when it has the glib sound or semblance of sense, it passes unnoticed before the sensory sentinel. The much-cited scholar who spoke of the *half-warmed fish* that one feels in one's breast (*half-formed wish*) perhaps reached the acme of sensible-sounding absurdity. On the same plane is the statement that *We have a very queer dean* (*a very dear Queen*); while the speaker who converted *little ditches branching off* into *little britches dancing off,* departed from strict linguistic interchange by the logical attractions of *dancing* (it should have been *danching*). . . .

"It is obvious that these lapses follow definite trends, illustrative of our psycho-linguistic mechanism. Both anticipated and persistent and interchanging parts of words, and parts of phrases, yield to confusion because of the psychological equivalence of the confused portions. Such equivalence of value or function in the attentive consciousness of the sentence-builder is determined by many considerations. Similarity of sound; similarity of stress; similarity in the syntax of phrases; similarity of position; similarities due to subjective attitudes—all enter in separate or combined form."

The study of such lapses as these teaches us, Professor Jastrow remarks, that what he calls "the intricate art of speech" proceeds subconsciously by "preliminary projection;" that is, the intending speaker thinks ahead of his utterance, stakes out his sentences, maps out word-positions. This feat is accomplished "by the support of subconsciously delegated functions that reflect years of trained experience, and co-operate with consummate skill." That we get our scaffolding mixed up sometimes is not wonderful. The mixing process has been used consciously with humorous effect, Professor Jastrow notes, by such writers as Lewis Carroll in the construction of nonsense words like "slithy" and "snark" (snake and shark), and by Edward Lear in his "torrible" (torrid and horrible) zone. It may also have had its share in language building, if, as some philologists affirm, the intrusion of the negative in constructions in which it seems logically out of place, may have had its origin in a process of "heading for the gateway of utterance with a double team." Thus, says Professor Jastrow:

"With *John is taller than James* in mind, but also thinking the same thought as *James is not as tall as John,* the spirit of the Romance language constructions tolerates *John is taller than James is not.* Independently of the proof that may be brought to bear upon the correctness of this suggestion, it is interesting to consider whether the mental tendency, that gives rise to lapses of speech, may not also have been influential in shaping linguistic construction and usage."

The writer concludes:

"The intrusion of the subconscious thus becomes a widely available formula to account for verbal as well as material slips of pen and tongue and hand; and the tendency to such lapses takes one of several distinctive forms, increasing with the similarity or suggestiveness of the confused situations, and most of all dependent upon the way in which the parts of the complex occupation lie in the mind, upon the momentary diversion of the attention from the central occupation, and everywhere upon the temperament and attentive habit of the subject."

Do We Keep Too Warm?—The increasing use of cold air and cold water, in various modern cures, naturally suggests the thought, says the editor of *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, January 20), that perhaps cold air has hygienic as well as therapeutic uses. He goes on:

"Warm sleeping rooms are strictly modern inventions, and pneumonia as a serious menace to life is also a comparatively

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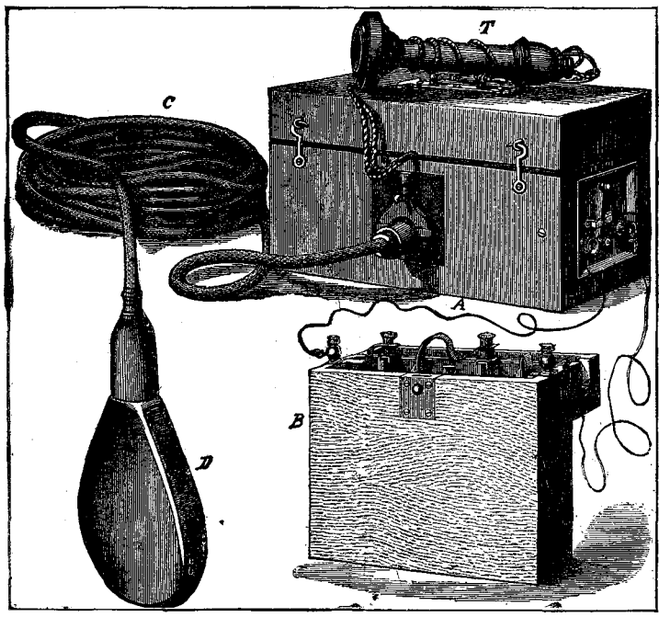
recent affair. It is time, then, to inquire if our over-warmed houses have any relation to the appalling increase in pneumonia. Does not this continual tropic house warmth actually reduce the tone of the tissues and make them more susceptible to bacterial invasion? Foreigners bitterly complain of the heat of our houses, and Americans abroad have equal objections to the coldness of foreign houses—keenly suffering in a Parisian hotel for instance, which is perfectly comfortable to the native. In Japan it is the same, Americans apparently being unable to live in the paper houses of the natives, who are comfortable even when huddled around a few coals of fire. Perhaps the types of men in northern Europe, through ages of exposure to cold, have actually developed a physique which is not only inured to cold, but actually functions better in cold air than in hot. They surely are healthy and strong now, and do not suffer in the least from the cold. We rather look upon hot weather as relaxing and destructive of vitality, and expect health with return of cold weather. Brook trout perish if the water they breathe is raised only a few degrees in temperature. There is enough in this matter to cause us to think about it a little. If so many cured tuberculous patients are now sleeping in cold air every night and living in it in the daytime, too, as much as possible, perhaps the rest of us are only injuring ourselves by the opposite course. Only a few years ago the cold-air fiend, who slept with windows wide open in the coldest winter, was considered a crank. Perhaps he will prove to have been the only sensible one among us, and was merely imitating the ways of his ancestors who had practically no way of warming their houses."

SCIENTIFIC DIVINING RODS.

SEVERAL devices for detecting the presence of ore are described in an article in *The Scientific American Supplement* by George M. Hopkins. After telling us of a number of divining rods that are such only by popular tradition, being based on no scientific principle whatever, he goes on to write of some modern ore-detectors. Probably the simplest of these is the miner's compass, which is nothing but a magnetic compass needle arranged



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

INSTRUMENT FOR DETECTING THE PRESENCE OF METALS UNDER WATER.

to swing freely in a vertical plane so that it may point to any body of iron or magnetic ore in the earth. It has been used for years for locating iron mines, but is of no use for other than magnetic ores. The electric ore-indicator devised by Mr. Hopkins is next described. In it a coreless induction coil of peculiar construction is used with the telephone, for indicating the presence of metals. He says:

"The induction coil consists of a primary coil, preferably of rectangular form, made of coarse wire, No. 18, and connected with a rapid automatic circuit breaker and battery. The secondary coil is made of fine wire, No. 36, and is arranged exactly at right angles to the coarse wire coil. A telephone is connected with the secondary coil. If the primary circuit is continuously and rapidly interrupted while the coil is not in the vicinity of any metal or magnetic material, no sound will be heard in the telephone, as all the inductive influences are equal and opposite; but when the coil is held in proximity to a body of metal or magnetic ore, this equilibrium is disturbed and the sound is heard in the telephone.

Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

ELECTRICAL ORE FINDER.

"The distance through which this instrument is operative depends upon the diameters of the coils and the strength of the current used in the primary coil. The larger the coil and the larger the current, the greater will be the penetration of the inductive effect. As the induction is effective for only a few inches in an ordinary coil of six or eight inches in length, the instrument is useful for mines lying near the surface. It may be used to advantage on the sea bottom, along cliffs, in wells and borings, and upon ground abounding in metals lying near the surface, by simply causing it to pass over or near such surfaces. When it is to be used under water, it must of course be inclosed in a waterproof casing of non-metallic material."

This instrument is an induction coil pure and simple, and should not be confounded with the induction balance invented by Professor Hughes, which may also be used for ore-detection. This balance has four coils, so related and connected that any disturbance of equilibrium caused by the presence of metal will cause a sound in a telephone. An interesting application is the electric submarine detector of Captain McEvoy. In the illustration representing this apparatus A is a portable case containing the adjustable coils and the interrupter; B is a voltaic battery; T is the telephone; C is an insulated cable, and D is a detecting or exploring case containing the two secondary coils. To quote again:

"The cable, C, is insulated with India rubber having its pores filled up with ozokerit or black earth wax forced in under pressure and when in a hot fluid state. It is further protected with an outer braided sheathing and is fitted to the box, A, by an ingenious socket. . . . The detecting case, D, is made of wood soaked with paraffin wax. . . . When it is lowered into the water by the cable, C, and moved about, or dragged over the bottom, the instant it comes against a piece of metal, such as a torpedo case, a chain, or a submarine cable, it disturbs the balance, and the note, heard in the telephone very faintly until now, becomes unmistakably loud and clear. It is indeed somewhat surprising to find so marked an effect.

"If there is any objection to this instrument, it is that a body of metal lying in the plane of the coil will not affect it."

"The Philippine Island Telephone and Telegraph Company, which was organized in San Francisco some time ago for the purpose of constructing telephone and telegraph lines in the Philippine Islands, is now installing a modern telephone plant at Manila," says *The Western Electrician* (Chicago). "A switchboard is now en route to Manila, accompanied by a force of electricians. An underground-conduit system is now being put in. The company has a 50-year concession from the Philippine Commission, and has purchased the property of the Manila Telephone Company, a Spanish corporation, which put in a plant about 20 years ago. It is said by San Francisco representatives of the company that as soon as the city system is completed a number of long-distance lines will be extended into various provinces."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

AN ATTEMPT TO POPULARIZE HIGHER CRITICISM.

STIMULATED by the movement in Germany to "popularize" the higher criticism of the Bible (noted in our columns several months ago), the Rev. Newton Mann, a Unitarian clergyman, is attempting to do the same thing for this country in a volume entitled "The Evolution of a Great Literature"—that is, the evolution of the Bible. In this "popular" *omnium gatherum* of advanced theology, which does not claim to contain anything new, we are told that Moses was probably a mythical character, Samuel was a "clairvoyant" and a "fortune-teller," and Ezekiel "really had 'wheels in his head.'" The sojourn of the Israelites in Egypt was "a fiction of the Hebrew imagination," we learn, and the idea that they introduced into Palestine the worship of one God and a high ethical standard is "sheer fantasy." The God they worshipped, says Mr. Mann, "was the twin-brother of Molech, a fierce and merciless being, reflecting the temper of a ferocious band of invaders," and "the rites by which he was worshipped were bloody and revolting, but comparatively simple, having no likeness to the ritual long after adopted and attributed to Moses." David was "an unscrupulous man of blood," and the ark before which he danced was simply "a great fetish."

David and Solomon were not really writers, but "David's having some little gift for song and for the harp sufficed, along with his kingly distinction, to get him the credit of writing the book of Psalms," while it is "unlikely" that Solomon, who has heretofore had some credit as a thinker and writer, "ever busied himself in literary pursuits, and it is extremely doubtful that any word of the Bible is his." The book of Deuteronomy, supposed to have been "discovered" in the temple during repairs in Josiah's time, was really concocted for the occasion, Mr. Mann suggests, by some clever priest; and the "Book of the Law of Moses," read to the people by Ezra, had a similar origin. It was soon after this that the observance of the Sabbath was adopted from the worship of Saturn to please the populace.

Having thus disposed of the Old Testament, Mr. Mann turns to the New, and proceeds to cast suspicion upon pretty much everything in its pages. The miracles are "legends," the resurrection is a "myth," the account of Christ's birth is a "charming conceit." In the Acts of the Apostles "we are in the full tide of legend," and the only thing he seems to think certain about Paul's epistles is that they are "not Paul's." Mr. Mann calls John's Gospel a "historical romance," and says he could not have written such a story to-day "on account of the prejudice against handling sacred characters in fiction."

Mr. Mann thinks the higher critic has done a valuable work in giving us "deliverance from the dominating authority of what has been called the 'written Word,'" and in giving us "liberty—liberty to choose, and to follow the good." The claim that the Jewish writers of Scripture were inspired he regards as a reflection upon them. To quote:

"Coming to the Bible in the rational way, we are not distressed to find that some of the best things in it are to be found elsewhere, in writings yet older. On the contrary, we are pleased that Zarathustra and Confucius and Gautama should have uttered, centuries before Jesus, precepts similar to his; it speaks well for human nature. So Mencius and Socrates and Seneca and Epictetus somehow got independently at the fundamental moral ideas expressed in the Gospel. Marcus Aurelius was probably a nobler character than ever sat on the throne of Israel or of Judah. But the partisans of an exclusive revelation are in much trouble over these facts. Whatever the explanation of them, by whatever means these heathen arrived at their wisdom and their virtue, it is stoutly contended that the Bible writers did not do *their* work without special illumination from on high, and, by the hypothesis, they were the only ones who had this help. There seems to be here, from this point of view, the implication of natural moral and spiritual inferiority in the Jew. Though the theory has been received from the Jews themselves, does there not crop out in the maintenance of it in the light of what we now know of other 'seekers after God,' something of the general scorn of Christians for the Jew? Is there not discernible here,—in the disinclination to exalt him to the rank of saying, unaided, what the seers of other races have, at least in part, said,—a disposition to belittle the Jew in this matter, make him the mere tool of the Almighty, who, having used him for a purpose and found him wanting, casts him off?"

LOOTING OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH BY THE PHILIPPINE FRIARS.

THE looting of the Catholic Church by the Philippine friars, says the New York *Independent*, is making a scandal which is recognized and admitted in the Catholic Church. Father Phelan, editor of *The Western Watchman* (St. Louis), remarks in the columns of his own paper: "There is not a Catholic in the United States to-day who would touch a dollar of the money stolen from the poor Catholic Filipinos; but the sack of holy poverty does not refuse it; the long sleeve of the friar will conceal it." The story of this spoliation, condensed from Father Phelan's account, is as follows: When the friars were removed from the island churches, the United States Government paid some seven million dollars in compensation for the ecclesiastical property they vacated. Pope Leo XIII, in a public audience to Mr. Taft, "explicitly and positively promised" that the greater part of this money would remain in the archipelago for the support of religion. The late Pope, in pursuance of this purpose, cabled to the late Delegate Apostolic to the Philippines, Mgr. Guidi, giving him power and instructions to unfrock the superiors of the orders if they did not turn over to him the money received from the sale of the friars' lands until the Holy See should make a final disposition of the funds. The present Pope renewed Mgr. Guidi's authority and instructions. But in the interval between the death of Mgr. Guidi and the appointment of his successor the money was paid over to the friars and "put out of the reach of Pope or Delegate."

The withdrawal of this fortune is said to leave the Philippine Church in a pitiably impoverished condition; in consequence of which hundreds of parishes are vacant. Says Father Phelan:

"If ever there was 'tainted money' it was that realized by the monks from the spoliation of the Philippines. As the history of that spoliation is written the more sacrilegious does it appear. The conduct of the monks has brought disgrace on their orders and on the Holy See. . . .

"As for the faithful, they will insist on knowing why monks who came into the ministry on the plea that they did not want, and would not have money, now forget their vow and place nine millions of 'tainted money' above the twelve millions of souls they left behind, and in danger of being eternally lost in the Philippines."

The *Independent* remarks that while the friars have defenders, these defenders have a difficult task. We read further:

"A distinguished Benedictine monk who has previously defended the Friars in the Philippines against the criticisms of the Filipinos and the Protestants, is now syndicating a fresh and long defence of their action in carrying out of the islands the money paid by the United States Government for the lands sold by them; but this time it is against American Catholic journals, and really against the Pope himself that he defends them. His main point is that the Orders, and especially the Benedictines, are carrying on a large missionary work in various parts of the world, and that they need this money to support their missionaries in China, Japan, etc. But that property was given by Filipinos, for the support of the Church in the Philippines. The Pope promised Mr. Taft that the money paid should be used for the Church there. The American bishops in the islands are making a bitter cry for priests, and declare that they have not the money even to pay their passage from this country. They tells us that

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churches are falling into decay because there is no money to repair them, and that the people are falling away. It was in answer to this appeal that the New England Catholics have just sent money to England to pay the passage of six or eight priests."

The *Independent* goes on to quote the following words, written by an American Catholic priest, and published in a Catholic paper:

"A celebrated French cynic once said that if he ever lost his purse he would pray that it might not be found by a theologian. If the lands and property of the Church ever again get in jeopardy through changes in politics, the faithful will pray that the title of them may not be held by men bound by a vow of holy poverty."

A PROPOSAL TOWARD CHURCH UNION IN SCOTLAND.

IT is an interesting fact, remarks *The Interior* (Presbyterian, Chicago), that the difficulties in which the United Free Church of Scotland has recently found itself owing to the claims of the "Wee Free" Church, have drawn toward it the Established Church of Scotland, and notably advanced the movement toward a union of these bodies. Of special interest in this connection is an article in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, by William Mair, D.D., ex-Moderator of the Established Church. Dr. Mair therein suggests a basis for union which should obviate the present "abominable confusion" of ecclesiastical law in Scotland, owing to which the Free Church, as reported in these pages last year, has been threatened with serious difficulties in the matter of status and financial resources. His scheme of union "shall provide for the recognition in the united body of any congregation governed by a session and accepting the authority of presbyteries and synods." Such a united church, he suggests, should insert in its form of government provision for subsequent change in its creed or discipline, as is done in American churches. It is to the absence of such a clause that the troubles of the United Free Church are chiefly traceable. In matters of belief and government Dr. Mair would not have the action of the church subject to review by the courts of the state. He would repeal, moreover, the present laws of patronage which were one of the causes of the Free Church secession two generations ago. He does not, however, propose disestablishment, for, he says, men's minds recoil from "the appalling spectacle of the disestablishment campaign." "Can not a so-called established church be a free church?" he asks. The freedom he advocates shall be such that any church may "frame, modify, change, or add to its Confession of Faith, by whatever name known, as also its rites and ordinances, by its ordinary settled mode of procedure for the time being, and any such Confession of Faith or modification or change thereof, or any such modification or change in the rites and ordinances of said Church, shall be deemed to be binding on the members of the said Church for the time being, in the same manner as if they had mutually contracted and agreed to abide by and observe the same, and shall be capable of being enforced in courts of civil jurisdiction in relation to any property belonging to the said Church."

Each church is to have complete autonomy and equality, and shall decide who are to be members of its courts, and shall limit or expand the territorial jurisdiction of such courts. This will take away many of the vexatious legal restrictions, which have so far caused division and heart-burnings between the three Presbyterian Churches of Scotland.

Since one cause of division among the churches has been the partition of college and university patronage, he proposes that "ministers and preachers of any Presbyterian Church in Scotland shall be eligible for appointment to any vacant chair in the Faculty of Divinity in any of the universities of Scotland."

This by no means implies the disestablishment of the Established Church, which would inevitably bring with it partial confiscation of funds, but merely freedom, equality, and unity, established by law. He continues:

"Hitherto the only remedy put forward for our ailments that has any claim to definiteness, and that has been seriously pressed, is disestablishment. That no other proposal has come to the front may well be because, if some other was conceived by any responsible persons, they have been restrained from broaching it by the dread of producing again the appalling spectacle of a disetstablishment campaign; or perhaps because men's minds were so preoccupied by other church business that any attention to it was impossible; or ecclesiastical affairs were in progress into which it could not have been fitted. But . . . cannot a so-called established church be a free church? The able men who framed the Claim, Declaration, and Protest of 1842 evidently thought so. Perhaps some may think the very word 'established' implies the contrary. It is a mere term of convenience, and may well be dropped (with perhaps also some details which it implies at present.) Assuming freedom in all things spiritual to be an attribute of a Christian church, surely an intelligent nation would wish that its church should have this acknowledged, and should be wanting in nothing."

These tentative proposals are now under discussion in the religious journals of Scotland; and *The Interior* thinks that there can be little doubt that some such scheme will be eventually adopted.

HERBERT'S SERVICE TO RELIGIOUS POETRY.

GEORGE HERBERT PALMER, in his new annotated edition of George Herbert's works, characterizes this seventeenth century poet as the originator in English of a new species of sacred verse, "the religious love-lyric." Mr. Palmer classifies religious verse in England before Herbert's time under the four heads of vision, meditation, paraphrase, and hymn. In the poetry of vision, he states, the poet stands above his world, and is concerned rather with divine transactions than with human. In connection with this *genre*, which represents "a kind of survival of the early miracle play," he mentions the author of "Piers Plowman," Spenser, Giles Fletcher, and Milton. Of the second class, the poetry of religious meditation, he says: "It studies a problem and tries to reach a general truth, but lacks the individual note; if the preceding group of religious verse may be thought of as following the Miracle Play, this continues the tradition of the old Morality." Under the third division he groups all versified paraphrases of portions of the Bible. This, he tells us, was a favorite form of religious utterance. Of the fourth form, the hymn, he says:

"The hymn, that form of religious aspiration most natural to us, developed slowly in the England of Elizabeth and James, and gained only a partial acceptance during the reign of Charles. The Catholic Church had always had its Latin hymns. Many of these were translated by Luther and the German reformers, and freely used in their churches. Luther's own hymns were much prized. The English Prayer Book is largely a translation of the Roman Breviary, and the Breviary contains many hymns; but the makers of the Prayer Book left the hymns untranslated. Why so low an estimate was set on hymns in England is not altogether clear, but for some reason English Protestants contented themselves for the most part with versions of the Psalms. . . . It was not until 1623 that George Wither, in his 'Hymns and Songs of the Church,' composed the first hymn-book that ever appeared in England, and obtained permission to have it used in churches. Eighteen years later he published a second and much larger volume, under the title of 'England's Hallelujah,' but like its predecessor it met with much opposition."

Such, says Mr. Palmer, was the condition of English sacred poetry when Herbert began to write: and while he made "good contributions" to all four accredited varieties, his distinctive merit lies in the new variety which he created. We read:

"He originated a new species of sacred verse, the religious lyric, a species for which the English world was waiting, which it

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welcomed with enthusiasm, and which at once became so firmly established that it is now difficult to conceive that it did not always exist. In reality, though cases of something similar may be discovered in earlier poetry, it was Herbert who thought it out, studied its esthetic possibilities, and created the type for future generations. Wherein, then, does this fifth type of Herbert's differ from the preceding four? In this: The religious lyric is the cry of the individual heart to God. Standing face to face with Him, its writer describes no event, explores no general problem, leans on no authoritative book. He searches his own soul, and utters the love, the timidity, the joy, the vacillations, the remorse, the anxieties, he finds there. That is not done in the hymn. Though its writer often speaks in the first person, he gives voice to collective feeling. He thinks of himself as representative, and selects from that which he finds in his heart only what will identify him with others. On God and himself his attention is not exclusively fixed. Always in the lyric it is thus fixed. When Burns sings of Mary Morison, he has no audience in mind, nor could his words be adopted by any company. Just so the religious lyric is a supreme love-song, involving two persons only,—the individual soul as the lover and its divine and incomparable love. We hear the voice of the former appealing in introspective monologue to the distant and exalted dear one."

CONVERSION OF EDWARD EVERETT HALE, JR.

THE conversion from Unitarianism to evangelical Christianity of Professor Edward Everett Hale, Jr., of Union College, Schenectady, has attracted the attention of the religious press. Professor Hale is the son of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, whom *The Congregationalist* describes as "probably the most distinguished living Unitarian." The conversion took place last autumn during the revival meetings held by Dr. W. J. Dawson, the well-known London evangelist, in State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Schenectady, N. Y. Professor Hale's own account of his conversion, now first published in *The Epworth Herald* (Chicago), is hailed as a peculiarly interesting "human document." The transition, remarks *The Congregationalist,* has never been better described than in this bit of autobiography. The same paper adds: "It represents, too, the kind of response to sane and normal evangelism which we believe we shall find more and more, especially among the educated and refined members of society."

Professor Hale's experience does not seem typical of either the emotional or the intellectual conversion. He had attended one or more revival meetings when the changes he here describes began to manifest themselves:

"As the week went on I began to be conscious of a curious change in myself which I did not and do not now explain. My pleasure in the many interests which made up my life began to diminish and become dull. Instead of desiring to finish up the duties of life to turn to its pleasures, I found that for the time its pleasures had little interest. Art, literature, scholarship, the theatre, the various things that had filled my mind, these things, as well as some others that I need not particularize, lost attraction. Further even, plans, possibilities, ambitions of one sort and another, of which I had a number in hand, no longer interested me. The only thing that held my attention was my everyday work and a certain rather dry bit of philology that I had in hand. I noticed this loss of interest, and entirely without regret. The attraction of nature held on longer than the rest. I remember one morning looking out of the window at a row of elms which I had for years looked at with delight while dressing, taking particular pleasure in their change of aspect with the changing year. I said to myself, quite consciously, 'I wonder if that is going, too,' and before I had finished the sentence I was aware that love of nature had gone with the rest. Doubtless those interests will return, I am sure I hope they will, but for the time they left me, and life was without those things which had made it worth while. I felt no especial lack, however; I believe I was conscious of a greater interest, a greater love, let me say, for people in general as I met them or saw them. . . . It then became clear to me that I had been giving up the element of self in life that I might accept Christ as a Master. I therefore openly did so."

TOLSTOY ON THE DISADVANTAGES OF CHRISTIANITY.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOY, writing in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), on "The End of the Age," asserts that in all material rivalries Christian nations are at a disadvantage as against non-Christian nations. That they are at a disadvantage in the matter of warfare, he says, is evidenced by the course of the Russo-Japanese war. "This war," he claims, "has proved in the most obvious way that the power of Christian nations can in no wise lie in military power contrary to the Christian spirit, and that if the Christian nations wish to remain Christian their efforts should be directed not at all to military power, but to something different." "It has shown all Christendom the fallacy of the way along which the Christian nations were, and are, advancing." The Japanese, he urges, had an enormous advantage in that they are not Christians. He enlarges upon this point as follows:

"However distorted be Christianity amongst Christian nations, it yet, however vaguely, lives in their consciousness, and men are Christians. At all events the best amongst them cannot devote all their mental powers to the invention and preparation of weapons of murder; cannot fail to regard martial patriotism more or less indifferently; cannot, like the Japanese, cut open their stomachs merely that they may avoid surrendering themselves as prisoners to the foe; cannot blow themselves up into the air together with the enemy as used previously to be the case. They no longer value the military virtues and military heroism as much as formerly; they respect less and less the military class; they can no longer without consciousness of insult to human dignity servilely submit to authority; and above all they, or at least the majority of them, can no longer commit murder with indifference.

"In all times, even in peaceful activities inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, Christian nations could not compete with non-Christian. So it was, and continues to be, in the monetary strife with non-Christians. However badly and fallaciously Christianity may be interpreted, the Christian recognizes (and the more so the more he is a Christian) that wealth is not the highest good and, therefore, he cannot devote to it all his powers, as does he who has no ideals higher than wealth, or who regards wealth as a divine blessing. The same in the sphere of non-Christian science and art; in these spheres, both of positive experimental science and of art which places pleasure as its aim, the precedence has belonged, does, and always must belong to the least Christian individuals and nations. What we see in the manifestation of peaceful activity was bound to exist all the more in that activity of war which is directly repudiated by true Christianity. It is this inevitable advantage in the military art of non-Christian over Christian nations which, given equal means of military science, has been so unmistakably demonstrated in the brilliant victory of the Japanese over the Russians.

"And it is in this inevitable and necessary superiority of non-Christian nations that lies the enormous significance of the Japanese victory."

From this point he goes on to urge his doctrine of non-resistance. We read:

"A true Christian may submit, he even cannot but submit without strife to every violence, but he cannot obey it, *i.e.,* recognise its lawfulness. However much governments in general, and the Russian Government in particular, have striven, and are striving, to replace this truly Christian attitude towards power by the orthodox 'Christian' teaching, the Christian spirit and the distinction between '*submission*' to power and '*obedience*' continues to live in the great majority of the Russian working people. . . .

"This consciousness has expressed itself, and is now expressing itself, in the most varied and momentous events; in the refusal of reservists to enter the army; in desertions from the army; in refusals to shoot and fight, especially in refusals to shoot at one's comrades during suppression of revolts; and above all in the continually increasing number of cases of refusal to take the oath and enter the military service. For the Russian people of our time, for the great majority of them, there has arisen in all its great significance the question as to whether it be right before God—before one's conscience—to obey the Government which demands what is contrary to the Christian law."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE EMERGENCE OF LABOR IN ENGLAND.

THE Liberals in England are beginning to think that in opening the Labor Movement, like the old enchanter, they have called up a phantom who may prove too strong for them, and whom they will not be able to lay. This seems to be the tone of Mr. Morley's speech at Montrose, as reported in the London *Times*. He said he was perfectly sure that the Labor contingent would ask for some things which he for one would do the best he could to prevent its having, and he certainly would not admit that the new Labor contingent would always be right. He modified this, however, by admitting that the House of Commons would be a better place than it had ever been before in its long and glorious history, when they would hear at first-hand from the direct representatives of Labor what it was that Labor thought. Meanwhile, Philip Snowen, M.P. for Blackburn (Labor), declares in the *Daily News* (Liberal, London) that "the Labor vote is the evidence of a political revolution." He proceeds:

"In the last Parliament there was but one Labor member who knew the political movement, and who was really representative of its spirit and its hopes. In the new Parliament there will be a dozen men who for a dozen years have been active propagandists of Socialism in the country. They know what the supporters of the Labor movement are expecting from the Labor members. Five out of the six male members of the executive of the Independent Labor Party are among the new Labor M.P.'s, while at least half a dozen others have been actively associated with its work. The influence of these men of the Labor group on Parliament and on the country, will, I think, be very far-reaching. They, by their intimate knowledge of the British working class movement, by their association with the international working class movement, will bring Parliament into closer touch with those great national and world forces which in the past have operated without human control, but which under the direction of wise statesmanship may be so potent for the good of humanity.

"The first General Election of the twentieth century marks the beginning of democratic participation in our national legislation. The next election will put the people into their rightful place as the governors of their own concerns."

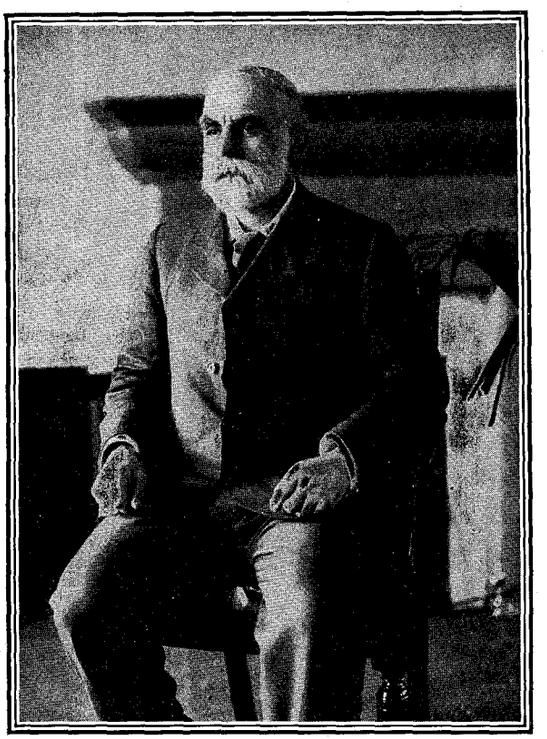
A REVERSIONARY PLEA (after Phil May).

CHAMBERLAIN: "I say, Arthur, if you don't come up again may I keep the boat?" —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

The *Clarion*, the London organ of Labor, speaks more strongly still, and claims that "Labor is no longer on the door-step. Labor is inside. Something will happen." What will happen it explains by announcing that the Socialists are eventually to swallow up the Liberal party, in spite of such leaders as Bannerman. Thus:

"In Great Britain, as in France, Belgium, Germany, and Italy, the cleavage has now been definitely marked between Capitalist Liberalism and Socialist Democracy. The workers have crossed their Rubicon, and though Pompey Bannerman's mercenaries fatuously acclaim them yet as allies, that delusion is not likely to endure when the Socialists get to business."

The Socialists will "get to business," or attempt to do so, on the lines pointed out by Mr. Robert Blatchford, editor of the



A NEW PICTURE OF JOHN BURNS,

Whom the late Prime Minister styles "a bargee," but whose party triumphs at what the London *Daily News* calls "the first great People's election; the richest fruit of modern English Democracy."

Clarion, in a work entitled, "Britain for the British." He says the Labor party have reached the firing line. The first line is Trade Union: "The second is the municipality; the third line is Parliament." Speaking of the Labor "firing line," he addresses the workingmen as to their future representation in Parliament, and tells them:

"You ought to put at least 200 Labor members into the House. Never mind Liberalism and Toryism. Mr. Morley said in January that what puzzled him was to 'find any difference between the new Liberalism and the new Conservatism.' Do not try to find a difference, John. Have a Labor party.

"'Self-interest is the strongest motive in human nature.' Take care of your own interests and stand by your own class.

"You will ask, perhaps, what these 200 Labor representatives are to do. They should do anything and everything they can do in the House of Commons for the interests of the working class."

He proceeds to give an outline of the Parliamentary program of the Labor party, which embodies what is known in Europe as Constitutional Socialism. Here it is:

Removal of taxation from articles used by the workers, such as tea and tobacco, and increase of taxation on large incomes and on land.

Compulsory sale of land for the purpose of municipal houses, works, farms, and gardens.

Nationalization of railways and mines.

Taxation to extinction of all mineral royalties.

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Vastly improved education for the working classes.
Old age pensions.
Adoption of the initiative and referendum.
Universal adult suffrage.
Eight-hour day and standard rates of wages in all Government and municipal works.
Establishment of a Department of Agriculture.
State insurance of life.
Nationalization of all banks.
The second ballot.
Abolition of property votes.
Formation of a citizen army for home defense.
Abolition of workhouses.
Solid legislation on the housing question.
Government inquiry into the food question, with a view to restoring British agriculture.

Those are a few steps towards the desired goal of Socialism.

FRENCH AND GERMAN PRESS ON THE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT.

AN illuminating instance of the bitterness of party politics is seen in the fact that practically the only acrid comment on the new President of France appears in the press of his own capital. In Berlin, for example, the newspapers, on the whole, speak very well of him, but in Paris the *Republique Française* (Republican) "bows to the will of the electorate," but regrets the result; while the *Gaulois,* which has monarchical tendencies, calls President Fallières "the candidate of Mr. Pelletan, of General André, of Mr. Combes, of Mr. Jaurés, of the *Frankfurter Zeitung,* and of the *Kölnische Zeitung,*" and regrets the defeat of Doumer, who, it adds meaningly, "loves the Republic on principle, and not for what he can get out of it." The *Liberté* is even more severe, and regrets that "a nice man" has been elected instead of "a man," and is disappointed that the new President "should so plainly betray the lack of those qualities of energy and decision of which France and the Republic at this moment stand in such dire need."

Naturally Henri Rochefort, who was counsel for the defense in the Deroulède-Guérin trial, over which Mr. Fallières presided, cannot conceal his vexation. He reviles the new President for his age and obesity, and recounts the grievances which he thinks he suffered from the rulings of the judge at that trial, and goes on to say, in the *Intransigeant:*

"Alexander the Great, when he felt the approach of death, flung his sceptre into the circle of his generals and exclaimed, 'to the most worthy!' Loubet, who must be considered something quite opposite to a hero, when he saw all hopes of re-election disappear, said to the members of the 'Block,' as he pointed to the fauteuil on which the Panamaists had formerly seated him: 'To the most unworthy!' and immediately Fallières was placed there. . . . And men like Jaurés, Clemenceau, and Pelletan, who have always been proclaimed the defenders of popular rights, cynically sacrificed the votes of the people to the wishes of a privileged class. . . . The Senate orders, and the Chamber of Deputies obeys."

THE CONFERENCE AT ALGECIRAS.

PEACE: "It was quite unnecessary for you to come here. You ask me to preside, and yet you are secretly plotting against each other. If you get your deserts, not one of you will get what he wants."
—*Amsterdammer.*

Turning to the more favorable Parisian comment, Mr. Clemenceau, in the *Aurore,* declares the Presidential election "a brilliant victory of the Republican party over the reactionaries." He concludes that now "the Republic will continue." "Long live the Republic!" exclaims Mr. Manjan in the *Radical:* "Once more the Republic has crushed its eternal adversary. The road is now open for progress, reform, and peace." The election is "a great event," says Mr. Jaurés in *Humanité,* and he adds: "There is always a sort of grandeur in the manner in which power is handed from one man to another in this Republic of France. It is a fine sight to behold how the democracy asserts its sovereign authority in the palace of the ancient monarchy." The *Petite Republique* praises "the democratic origin, the modest and kindly character, the past work and the future aspirations of the new President of the Republic," who, according to the *Siècle,* is "the chief best suited to France." His election, says the *Lanterne,* was "inevitable." Now, says the *Action,* work can and must be begun on "reforms, lay, fiscal, and social." These auguries of good, and expressions of congratulation, are echoed by the *Petite Parisien* and the *Soleil.* Excellent advice is offered to Mr. Fallières by the *Echo de Paris,* which declares that he must show by words and deeds what he understands to be the mission of France; while the *Temps* begins its election editorial by applauding Mr. Loubet's successful conciliation of European sovereigns, and declares that Mr. Fallières's election secures the peace of Europe.

In Berlin, the election at Versailles seems, according to the papers, to have been watched with as keen an interest as at Paris. The election of Mr. Fallières is now recognized throughout Germany as a guaranty of peace. Thus the official *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) declares: "The peace of western Europe is triumphantly assured by this election, as it was by the check administered in England to anti-Reform imperialism." The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) calls the new President "a good and peaceful bourgeois," and says that "there is now reasonable ground for hoping that during his presidency, as during that of his predecessor, there will be no war between Germany and France." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* hails the new chief of the French Republic as a "friend of peace," and the *Kölnische Zeitung* rhapsodically declares:

"Scarce had the last hour of parliamentary duties sounded when the president of the Senate, the second officer in the state, retired to his vineyard and his vinedressers. And now the president of the Senate has become the President of the Republic. The vines will lose their vine-dresser, but the great vineyard of the country, the Republic, has gained a laborer who will work as hard as ever, with equal activity and conscientiousness, as a good citizen, a democrat, the peaceful father of a family. For he who, like Mr. Fallières, loves nature, loves peace also. Foreign nations have reason for feeling happy over this election, which they may hail with satisfaction as a harbinger of peace."

Altho *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), the organ of Bebel, leader of the

POLITICAL CAKES.

Russian cake—with fire crackers. Colonial cake—most delicious. Vatican cake—a little too salt.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

DESSERTS OR DESERTS?

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Social Democrats in the Reichstag, mentions the election of Mr. Fallières without comment, *Die Neue Gesellschaft* (Berlin), a Socialistic weekly, hails with delight the promotion of the president of the Senate to the presidency of the Republic, and declares that a victory has been won for democracy. The following is its rather pointed comment:

"The election of Clément Armand Fallières to the presidency of the Republic is a decided victory for democracy, not only because Fallières is a democrat, but also because, as far as one man can be, he is the best representative of democracy. This election is a good sign, because it means that France has other ideals in electing the head of the State than that of a popinjay leader. The French may not see clearly what sort of a President they need, but they know pretty accurately what sort of a man they do not want. They do not desire to see in this high office an empty coxcomb, a flighty posturer, or a neurotic dreamer. Mr. Fallières will never abet those who intrigue against the progress of intellectual politics, nor will he ever encourage the sham patriotism of the Chauvinists. To put it briefly, he is a much better man than Doumer, and that the National Assembly chose him, and rejected the latter, is matter of congratulation to everyone."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

WOMEN have played a great part in the reform movement in Russia, and Russian feminism seems, according to an anonymous writer in *La Revue* (Paris), to be of a more stalwart and aggressive character than is the case in either England, France, Germany or even America. The Russian woman has rights of property which seem to be superior to those of any other women in the civilized world. She inherits her mother's estate to the exclusion of the sons. It is not unnatural, therefore, to find in the program of the Peasants' League that a claim is made for Woman Suffrage. In other respects, we learn, the Russian woman is superior to her masculine relations. To quote:

"In the program of the Peasants' League, which appears at present to be the greatest of hostile manifestations against Czarism, there is one provision which is very little understood in Europe. This is the claim for Woman Suffrage. Civilized races which have usually made of woman an instrument of pleasure and at the same time an instrument of drudgery find such a claim extravagant, not to say ridiculous. Those who know Russia would rather consider extravagance to lie in demanding the suffrage for men. It would require a long disquisition to relate how the woman has had a much greater share than the man not only in the inauguration of the Russian revolutionary movement, but even in controling the common affairs of life."

The writer goes on to show that the Russian woman has a moral and legal individuality which keeps her to a large degree independent of the other sex, and he says:

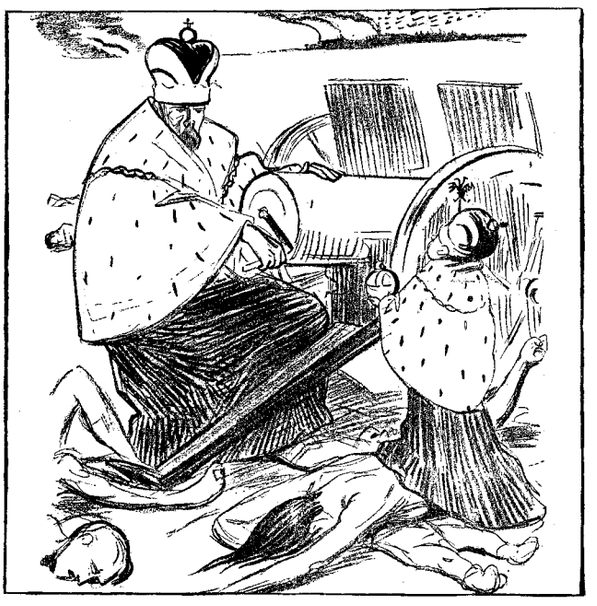
"When we consider that even among the peasants woman maintains a certain moral individuality, that the daughters are heiresses of their mother to the exclusion of her sons; that in this way they constitute a class of the population independent of the men; when we discover that woman everywhere in Russia seems ready to assume an initiative for which the men refuse to assume the responsibility; that feminism, the fad of our elegant degenerates, exists in Russia as a phenomenon absolutely natural, which surprises no one; the claim for the suffrage is not to be wondered at. In commerce, in art, in science, in all the intellectual professions, the Russian woman appears to be at least equal to the Russian man."

The Russian woman as a revolutionary is indeed superior to the Russian man, both as a propagandist, a heroic martyr for the cause, and an untiring enthusiast for reform. Thus:

"It is noteworthy that all the ideas upon which new Russia is being founded have been introduced, taught, disseminated, defended, at least as much by the word, the daily activity, the heroic exploit and the martyrdom of the woman as of the man. Moreover, it is evident that the particular fault of the Russian man, his fatalistic apathy, is to a large extent not shared by the feminine portion of the population. We are therefore compelled to accept the opinion of all Russians of the sterner sex, the men who are rich, elegant and Europeanized, that it would be monstrous to limit a participation in the government of the State to men alone. It is not too much to say that in future parliaments it will be women who are to win the victories for radical transformations in the policy of government."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DOUMA AND THE "LEGAL" STRUGGLE IN RUSSIA.

SINCE the defeat of the revolutionists at Moscow and the failure of several attempts at calling a general strike, the burning question in Russia has been whether the government will continue the repressive policy which the insurrection was declared to demand, and will nullify—or allow the reactionary Democrats to nullify—the imperial reform program, or whether that program will be executed in good faith, and reasonable freedom of discussion, agitation, meeting, etc., restored to the educated and liberal classes. There has been a good deal of pessimism in the comments of the Russian press on the "post-revolutionary" situation. Writers have pointed to arrests of workmen, editors, leaders, the suspension of newspapers and the refusal to recall extraordinary measures of all sorts, and have impugned the motives of the government. Some have said that the Douma would probably never meet at all; others fear that, even if it does meet at last, it will have no real power, while still others believe that



REPRESSION IN RUSSIA.

CZAREVITCH: "Stop father, or there will be nothing left for me!"
—*Rire* (Paris).

the government, by unfair police methods and restrictions, will disfranchise most of its opponents and "capture" the Douma, so that, instead of reform legislation, measures agreeable to the reactionary clique at court will be enacted by that body.

But the most recent comments are somewhat more hopeful, and the predictions of reaction, perfidy, and treachery on the part of the government are not so numerous or positive as they were before. The government has definitely announced that the Douma will assemble "toward the end of April," provided no new disorders or general strikes influence to prevent the meeting, and the election campaign is proceeding under difficulties, conventions being held and platforms framed. The registration is light, many being afraid to register (the Jews especially, in places

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where there have been massacres), and some boycott the election and the Douma as "empty concessions." Still, the majority of the liberals have decided to give the Douma a fair trial and the government the benefit of the doubt, and even the extreme organs admit that, since the country is not ripe for revolution, this is the best and most expedient policy to pursue at present.

Thus the *Nascha Zizn* (St. Petersburg), the radical organ in which Gorky is the chief writer, says:

"The danger now is in indifference. In indifference, born of the sense of failure and futility, the government may now find a source of new strength. . . . We should go to the polls as we might to a heroic act. Just because the electoral system is an absurd, tricky one, designed to place in the Douma sham representatives of the people; just because the moderates and nondescripts thoughtlessly and eagerly run toward it, just for that reason must we, as a matter of duty, register, agitate, and vote, elect our own representatives, and strive in every way to remove the obstacles to free political life and representative government."

"Exactly," comments the *Novosti* (St. Petersburg), (whose editor has been sentenced to imprisonment for abusing the degree of freedom conferred upon the press "temporarily"), "not of boycotting the Douma should we think now, but of accepting it, taking advantage of it, calling upon all parties to participate in the election and secure a progressive, honest, constitutional majority. Let us take the Douma as a compromise and go to work." This paper continues:

"Let us suppose the worst—that the Douma has been elected under such interference and official pressure, and that the majority consists of bureaucratic officials, conservatives and place-hunters; and that these people claim the right to decide the destiny of Russia. Even then the elections will not have been useless. The campaign will have aided the cause of political progress and popular education. The minority will form a solid unit and its voice will be heard over Russia and will have its influence. . . . Political tact and common sense are now necessary, and all legal means should be utilized and exhausted before we talk about abandoning the Douma to reaction and appealing to other wepons."

The *Novoye Vremya* and *Slovo* (St. Petersburg) have more confidence in the government and in the Douma, but they join the radical organs in insisting that all parties and groups ought to seek representation in the national assembly, and that, when it meets, it should be permitted to exercise constituent powers to a considerable extent. The *Narodnaya Swoboda* (St. Petersburg, Constitutional Democrat), at the head of its front page prints the words: "Citizens, prepare yourselves for the election! Register! Register! Publish abroad the program of the Constitutional-Democratic party"; and then follows a leading article, in which the people are urged not to boycott the Douma, but to recognize it as the first step towards a genuine representative assembly. It is pointed out that this is the only safe course to adopt.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REMEDIES FOR RACE SUICIDE IN FRANCE.

WHILE it is stated in the Paris *Intransigeant* that Germany needs war to weed out her teeming population, the old cry is raised in France that the population is diminishing to a dangerous degree, or, at any rate, fails to increase at a normal rate. France, in fact, is threatened, according to F. A. de La Rochefoucauld, in *La Nouvelle Revue* (Paris), with depopulation. Accordingly, says the writer, a parliamentary commission was nominated in 1901, to investigate the causes. A report, we are told, has been given in by Mr. Yves Guyot, the Secretary of the Commission, this present year, and this report attributes the dwindling increase in births to a purely economic cause. It is protection which has increased the cost of living to the laboring class, and that lies at the root, says the commission, of this diminution of the French birth rate. This view is combatted by Mr. Rochefoucauld, who shows that other countries, where a similar protective tariff prevails, such as Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia, have a rising birth rate, and he traces the cause not to an economic, but to a social origin. He says that it is in fact the poorer classes who have the largest families, and adds:

"We must not, therefore, attribute the proportionate lowness of the French birth rate in comparison with that of other laboring peoples to economic causes, but to the social conditions which resulted from the revolution. Misled by their dream of equality, which abolished the right of primogeniture and distributed landed property to all the children, the politicians of France have failed at attaining the end which they aimed at, that is, the full cultivation of the soil, and the distribution of a patrimony to all. The result has been an actual setback to the country, or at least a Pyrrhic victory for the Democracy; landed property has been too much subdivided, the native wage-earning laboring class has diminished; its place has been taken by foreigners, the birth rate has sunk very low, and we are in danger of disappearing, like the too wealthy Romans, submerged by the inflowing tide of peoples that are poor."

He goes on to say that it is the middle class who, as soon as they obtain a competency, shrink from the responsibility and the expense of a large family, while the proletariat still keeps the birth rate at a reasonable height, finding in their children not only a source of delight, one of the few which they enjoy, but also an eventual assistance in providing subsistence for the family. The remedies proposed by Mr. Rochefoucauld for improving the condition of things, which is fatally impairing the individuality and vitality of the French people, are as follows:

"There should be established, as in ancient Rome, a tax to be paid by celibates of both sexes, and this tax should be higher or lower in proportion to their ages and their position in life. Men should be taxed from their twenty-fifth to their forty-fifth year, and women from their twentieth to their fortieth year. A tax should also be laid upon the owners of real estate who refuse to rent their houses to tenants with families of young children."

He proposes also certain measures of practical legislation for the prevention of infanticide, either by violence, neglect, or insufficient alimentation. He also suggests that there should be some means instituted of watching over the morals of poor women workers who have no dowry and no opportunities of marriage, and of attempting to enforce an increase in their wages. There has already been established in France a society for providing free food for nursing mothers in certain quarters of the cities. He adds to this the suggestion that the milk destined for nursing mothers or children of all classes should be sold by the government, or in accordance with a monopoly legally established and subject to the strictest inspection. He would have milk for the food of children purchaseable at cost price, and would have the government found suburban sanatoriums where the children of the poor could be sent when attacked by the slightest sickness. As the roughs and rowdies of Paris are a constant menace to the peace and safety of married life, and the purity of children, he would have Paris purged from them. They should be sent, he says, to construct railways in South Algeria, the Soudan, and the Sahara as far as to the Congo. He would also provide that life should be made as easy as possible for the laborer who has a family. His furniture and personal goods should be exempt from legal execution, and no French parents who have five living children should be expected to pay any taxes to the state. Every Frenchman, he says, the instant he is out of work or in need, should be able to obtain food, shelter, and employment, and he would establish throughout Paris special offices analogous to the fire-stations in a great city, where a man may call up by signal the assistance which he needs, under the circumstances above enumerated. The law of inheritance, he suggests, might well be changed so as to keep the fortune of a family in the family, and for the benefit of the children of the family.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

THE CITY, THE HOPE OF DEMOCRACY. By Frederic C. Howe, Ph.D. Cloth, 319 pages. Price, $1.50, net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THIS is emphatically a book of the times. Radicalism is in the air—a radicalism that would put an end to machine politics, would hunt down monopoly and corruption, would give freer expression to the will of the people and fuller enjoyment to the individual of the right to live. Especially is this radicalism finding voice in the cities, in some of which—pat with the appearance of Mr. Howe's volume—there have been successful uprisings against "boss" domination. Views may differ as to the means to be employed to cure existing ills, but there is a general conviction that some way out of the present situation must be found. Mr. Howe's pages point what their author believes to be *the* way out, at any rate so far as concerns the cities. Looking at the matter from a standpoint differing somewhat from that of most writers on municipal problems, he avers that the roots of corruption are to be sought in economic and industrial, not in social or political conditions. His experiences as a member of the Cleveland city council and as a commissioner to investigate urban life in Europe have led him to the conclusion, already stated by Mr. Steffens, that "business" is directly responsible for the state of affairs revealed in the new rapidly growing "literature of exposure." But, adds Mr. Howe, "it is business, plus franchises and privileges, that has overturned our cities and brought shame to their citizens. For wealth without privilege does not organize to control parties, primaries or conventions." Thus viewed, the correction of abuses becomes not so much a matter of education or the penal code as a change in institutions. And, human nature being always and everywhere the same, and mankind actuated by the economic motive of self-interest, it becomes necessary to effect an institutional change which shall take this motive into account. Such a change Mr. Howe would bring about by transferring franchise and privilege from class to mass—in other words, by applying the "municipal ownership" principle.

Nor would he confine its application to those utilities with which it is commonly associated—transportation, lighting and water supply. "The greater the number of things done by the city the better they will be done." Even now, as he observes, many cities have assumed corporate activity in other spheres than those just mentioned, and the tendency is to further expansion in the same direction. Thus, Mr. Howe reminds us, in England proposals have been made to manufacture steam engines, gas and electric fittings, paving materials, and ice; to supply milk; to open concert rooms, saloons, and hotels; and the opening of municipal banks and bakeries has been suggested. Mr. Howe himself recommends, among other things, the establishment of municipal club houses to take the place of the saloon; of municipal employment agencies, and of municipal supervision of the conditions of labor. All of these activities, he admits, are in a sense socialistic. "But," he affirms, "it is such activities as these, it is the care and protection of the people, that inspire love and affection for the city. For these new activities will enlarge our life, not limit it; will insure freedom, not destroy it; will give to the millions whose life goes to the city's upbuilding something more than the hours of sleep, a single room in a tenement for a home, and a few hours in the saloon as compensation for it all."

Municipal ownership, however, is only part—if the major part—of the program outlined. Taxation reform also holds Mr. Howe's attention, with the suggestion that the ever-vexatious housing problem will be solved, sufficient revenue raised, and the burden of taxation placed on those who can best carry it, through the taxing of land values only and the abandonment of all rates upon buildings and improvements. The initiative and referendum, and equal suffrage, are likewise urged as remedial measures in the interest of good government and wholesome living. This is not the place to endorse or controvert the writer's proposals, and it is impossible to enter into any analysis of the arguments upon which they rest. It may be said, though, that suggestive and informative as are the facts and figures cited, Mr. Howe has weakened his case, from the viewpoint of persuasion, by the manner in which he has presented it. We agree with the New York *Times Saturday Review*, which feels that his style "is too openly that of the lecturer," and adds: "He works in his shadows with plenty of bitumen, and he touches in his lights with rather garish color. He has the habit of iteration, with variation only in form, not in substance, and the reader's attention is wearied thereby as the attention of hearers probably would not be." None the less, the book is a really noteworthy contribution to a discussion of vital significance to all Americans. It has met with the warm commendation of the greater number of the critics. *The Review of Reviews* lays stress on its frankness and optimism. "Such a subject," says *The Churchman*, "is always timely and such a treatment as Mr. Howe gives it is a welcome tonic to tired, if not discouraged, reformers." *The Congregationalist* believes it would be difficult to find another book in which "the situation is more graphically presented or the argument set forth in more satisfactory manner."

AN EARLY AMERICAN.

THE LIFE OF OLIVER ELLSWORTH. By William Garrott Brown. Illustrated. Cloth, 369 pages. Price, $2.00 net. The Macmillan Company.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH was a founder of the Republic of whom altogether too little is known by the American of to-day. He was not, to be sure, a Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison or Monroe, but in his own way he served with distinction to himself and benefit to his country. Born near Windsor, Conn., April 29, 1745, he was educated at Yale and Princeton, was admitted to the bar in 1771 and two years later took a seat in the Connecticut General Assembly. Making his mark both as lawyer and assemblyman—Webster often spoke of him as one of the "three mighties" of the Connecticut bar—he was elected a representative to the Continental Congress, in which he sat from 1778 to 1783. During Confederation he took little part in national politics, having been elected to the superior bench of his State, but from the constitutional convention of 1787 until the close of his active life, there was, as his latest and best biographer phrases it, "scarcely anything he did or helped to do that will not demand to be remembered so long as the Republic shall endure and keep its form."

In the convention he was emphatically a "small State" man and a stickler for "State rights," but with the adoption of the Constitution he became an ardent defender of the Union and a staunch Federalist. With William Samuel Johnson he was elected a first United States Senator from Connecticut, and in the Senate attained his chief claim to fame—the founding of the Federal Court system. In 1796 Washington commissioned him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Three years later he sailed for France at the head of an embassy to negotiate a treaty with Napoleon, and after weary days succeeding in concluding a convention which, Mr. Brown insists, secured for America much more than England had conceded in the Jay Treaty. But his original mission had ended in failure and his days of public life were numbered. Returning to his home at Windsor, he lived in retirement until his death, November 26, 1807. Exceedingly conservative by temperament, a man of profound convictions on all subjects, a just judge, an eloquent debater, and, above all, a patriot, Oliver Ellsworth's is surely an attractive figure.

Such, briefly, is the life story unfolded in these pages and, on the whole, unfolded clearly and in an interesting way. At times Mr. Brown troubles himself overmuch about petty details, and at others betrays an undue enthusiasm for his hero. But his work—which is based on original research and makes available not a little hitherto unpublished material—has the signal merit of affording a better insight not alone into Ellsworth's character and activities, but into the temper of the times in which he lived.

The Chicago *Tribune* welcomes this book, and the New York *Evening Post* finds it commendable from any point of view. It will "almost of necessity be considered the definite life of Oliver Ellsworth," *The Post* declares, and it goes on to say that the "author has had the use of much unpublished matter and has diligently assembled everything in print that would aid in comprehending the character and achievements of his subject."

A NEW VIEW OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

MEMOIRS OF DR. THOMAS W. EVANS—THE SECOND FRENCH EMPIRE. Edited by Edward A. Crane, M.D. Illustrated. Cloth, 527 pages. Price, $3.00, net. D. Appleton & Company.

A VOLUME of reminiscences by the late Dr. Thomas W. Evans could hardly have failed to be of intense interest. For years a practising dentist in attendance upon European monarchs, statesmen and diplomats, this American abroad enjoyed not merely the confidence of his distinguished patients, but their warm friendship, and in consequence was afforded rare opportunities for acquainting himself with those subtle undercurrents which so frequently prove a torment to the conscientious historian. Indeed, it is not too much to say that in more than one instance Dr. Evans was himself a maker of history. This is especially true of his connection with the affairs of the Second French Empire. Thrown by a fortunate chance into professional

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relations with Louis Napoleon, shortly before the creation of the ill-fated Second Republic and the hurried flight of Louis Philippe, he soon became one of Napoleon's closest friends, their intimacy enduring until the death of the exiled Emperor in 1873. Throughout the epoch-making years of the third quarter of the nineteenth century he was in constant relations with the Imperial family. When the blow fell that laid France prostrate at the feet of Germany, cost Louis Napoleon his throne, and called the Third Republic into being, it was to Dr. Evans that the Empress Eugénie, then alone in Paris, turned, and it was mainly through his instrumentality that she was enabled to escape to England. Under the circumstances, it is evident that he could, did he choose, throw much light on the history of the Empire and its fall. The present volume, intelligently edited by his friend and executor, Dr. Crane, is ample evidence that he has so chosen.

It divides, roughly speaking, into four parts. The first has to do with the characteristics and policies of Louis Napoleon, the second with his Court, the third with the Franco-Prussian War and the collapse of the Empire, and the fourth with the flight of the Empress and the life of the royal exiles in England. The last is the most interesting, the first the least convincing. Posterity seems to have agreed upon a highly unflattering estimate of Louis Napoleon, whereas Dr. Evans strives to place him on a pedestal superior even to that on which rests the memory of the immortal Bonaparte. In character, we are asked to believe, he was everything desirable—generous, true, kindly, sympathetic, philanthropic, perfect in mental and moral equipoise. "These were the sayings," conclude some recollections, "of a genuine man, of one of Plutarch's men—the greatness of whose character is to be measured not in the line of historical achievement, but by the qualities of his soul." Such fulsome eulogy has evoked caustic comment from the critics. "Where other evidence supports the doctor's statements," says the New York *Times Saturday Review*, for example, "they may be accepted as additions to the history of the Second Empire; where such evidence is wanting they may be regarded as the friendly reminiscence of one favored by the Emperor and his Court." Few, however, appear to recognize the corrective value of the work. Making all possible allowance for the bias naturally born of the favors showered by Napoleon on his "Surgeon Dentist," it is inconceivable that the latter could deliberately set himself to distort the facts of history, and the presumption becomes strong that Louis Napoleon was not such a monster of baseness as he is commonly painted. We feel, with the Chicago *Record-Herald*, that when all is said there remains in these memoirs "a large fund of authentic facts that make the volume one of permanent value," and must decline to endorse *The Interior's* verdict: "Interesting, but of minor value as first-hand history."

For Americans a peculiar interest attaches to Dr. Evans's account of the attitude assumed by Louis Napoleon in respect to the War of the Secession. Pointing out that with the exception of himself and a few others, those in attendance at the Court were warm sympathizers with the South, and strove to convert the Emperor to their views, Dr. Evans nevertheless insists that from first to last Napoleon believed the North would win; and did not, as has been widely believed, take the initiative in the proposals looking to European intervention. He "was determined not to recognize the Confederacy, to observe the strictest neutrality, and to intervene only in case of our manifest inability to bring the war to an end ourselves. To such a strait he did not believe we would come." In regard to the Franco-Prussian War, as may be imagined, a determined and largely successful effort is made to acquit both Emperor and Empress of responsibility. The founders of the Third Republic—Thiers and his comrades—are handled without gloves, a fact which elicits from the Chicago *Record-Herald* the remark that "perhaps the most surprising feature of this volume is the strong royalist sympathy of the American author." Undoubtedly his predilections have not infrequently hurried him into hasty and erroneous statements. Even so, his work has a significance which arouses lively expectations of the memoirs yet unpublished.

A ROBUSTIOUS REGULATOR

POLE BAKER. By Will N. Harben. Cloth, 358 pages. Price, $1.50. Harper Brothers.

WHETHER by that alert literary providence which we call art, or by the chance that now and then finds the beggar's cap outstretched when the sky rains stars; whether by design, or by accident, Mr. Will Harben's novel, "Pole Baker," contains elements that almost necessarily insure its wide popularity.

To begin with, the book touches the springs of both tears and laughter—a sure way to the heart of the world. It has, also, that primal appeal to interest and sympathy—a hero conquering his way through every handicap and ill-hap of fate, overcoming the spites and smarts of obscure birth, piteous poverty, inherent weakness for liquor, malignant enmity, and crossed love. And lastly it hinges upon a theme perennially enticing, but for the moment in the world of fiction, a theme especially clamorous, namely, an aspect of the ethics of marriage. And it gives in this vexed matter the point of view of a primitive, God-fearing people.

In the shuttling of these well-proven *motifs* of the book, Mr. Harben shows himself a practiced and skilful craftsman, keeping his threads caught up and unbroken, and working out a clear, bright design. The result is a texture not especially dainty nor beautiful, but a homespun stuff of fast color and good wear. An especially notable feature of the weaving is the use of the homely, time-worn, often wearisome vernacular of the country-folk. The expressions are nearly all hackneyed, beaten down, shop-worn. Still the mere repetition of these desiccated, unimaginative old passwords, battered down to a sort of algebraic formula that saves thinking, serves, perhaps, to bring out the people and their narrow, oft-trod paths, their lack of poetry and vision, their calm content with their dull lot and life.

Pole Baker, the bluff and burly "control" of the story, steps from the wings as an old friend, coming as he does from the stage of Mr. Harben's former book, "Abner Daniel." Pole's only failing is an occasional, and sure-to-be-repented, spree. Otherwise he is an ideal friend and citizen, at once counselor, guardian, and vindicator of all in need of help. He seems in these friendly, unasked offices like a transplanted and adapted *Alcalde* from old-time sunny Spain, and his sublimated common sense in reading cause and effect in the little tragedies and comedies around him is equalled only by his fine backing of "nerve" and muscle in carrying out a course of action to make things come right.

The hero, Floyd Nelson, merchant, with his Samuel Smiles, Excelsior career, is a captivating youth. He places too much stress, perhaps, upon the accident of birth, but this may be in keeping with his Southern training. The minor characters of the book, Pole's cheery wife, the love-lorn minister, and the whole Porter family, the coarse-grained, but straight-forward father, the fretful mother, the proud and plucky daughter, are all well conceived and approvable people and a credit to Mr. Harben's Georgian gallery.

The Outlook pronounces the book "a vigorous if rather uncouth study . . . rich in local character and racy humor." The New York *Mail* finds that Mr. Harben has "a happy knack of making his readers see the country and its people through his own eyes," and the New York *Sun* comments to the effect that "the book makes a comprehensive and highly interesting story."

SHORT NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS

The Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady has written another charming love story in "My Lady's Slipper" (Dodd, $1.50 net) to which an attractive holiday air is lent by the illustrations and conventional marginal decoration. It is a tale of France, with an American naval officer for hero, a French countess for heroine, a French marquis for villain, and Marie Antoinette herself for fairy godmother, who brings everything out right in the end. Benjamin Franklin and Paul Jones also move through the pages in life-like fashion.

Tibetan travel books, once so rare, are now accumulating with amazing rapidity. The latest, Oscar Terry Crosby's "Tibet and Turkestan" (Putnams, $2.50) deals with sections of country already made known to us by Sven Hedin and other explorers, but in a fresh and entertaining way. A feature is the author's vigorous defense of the Tibetans as a people and outspoken comment on the British policy in Tibet. Not all of Mr. Crosby's readers are likely to agree to the views finding expression, but none can fail to derive pleasure and profit from his stirring account of his long and perilous journey over burning deserts and icy mountain passes from the Caspian Sea to the Tibetan tableland.

Mr. Martin Hume has long been recognized as a bold historical theorist. In his latest book, "The Wives of Henry VIII," (McClure), he bravely attempts to establish the interesting hypothesis that so far from having been an able, energetic, and kingly monarch, Henry was a weakling, the plaything of his passions, and so deficient in state craft that he failed to perceive the rôles enacted by his successive consorts as instruments in the hands of unscrupulous politicians. If Mr. Hume has not succeeded in making out a good case, he has nevertheless contributed some valuable new material to the study of the history of the reign, and has written a capital series of brief biographies. His book is handsomely illustrated by portraits from Holbein, Van Cleef, and others.

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CURRENT POETRY.

The Ould Tunes.

BY MOIRA O'NEILL.

A boy we had belongin' us, an' och, but he was gay,
An' we'd sooner hear him singin' than we'd hear the birds in May;
For a bullfinch was a fool to him, an' all ye had to do,
Only name the song ye wanted an' he'd sing it for ye through
Wid his "*Up* now there!" an' his "Look about an' thry for it."
Faith, he had the quarest songs of any ye could find—
"Poppies in the Corn" too, an' "Mollie, never cry for it!"
"The pretty girl I courted," an' "There's trouble in the wind."

Music is deludherin', ye'll hear the people say,
The more they be deludhered then the better is their case;
I would sooner miss my dhrink than never hear a fiddle play
An' since Hughie up an' left us this has been another place.
Arrah, *Come* back, lad! an' we'll love you when you sing for us—
Sure we're gettin' oulder an' ye'll maybe come too late—
Sing "Girl Dear!" an' "The Bees among the Ling" for us,
Still I'd shake a foot to hear "The Pigeon on the Gate."

Oh, Hughie had the music, but there come on him a change,
He should ha' stayed the boy he was an' never grown a man;
I seen the shadow on his face before his time to range,
An' I knew he sung for sorrow as a winter robin can.
But *that's* not the way!—oh, I'd feel my heart grow light again,
Hughie, if I'd hear you at the "Pleasant Summer Rain."
Ould sweet tunes, sure my wrong 'ud all come right again,
Listenin' for an hour, I'd forget the feel o' pain.

—*From McClure's Magazine* (January).

Alien.

BY CHARLES MURRAY.

In Afric's fabled fountains I have panned the golden sand—
Caught crocodile with baviaan for bait—
I've fished, with blasting gelatine for hook and gaff and wand,
And lured the bearded barbel to his fate;
But take your Southern rivers that meander to the sea,
And set me where the Leochel joins the Don,
With eighteen feet of greenheart and the tackle running free—
I want to have a clean fish on.

The eland and the tsessebe I've tracked from early dawn,
I've heard the roar of lions shake the night,
I've fed the lonely bush-veld camp on dik-kop and korhaan,
And watched the soaring vulture in his flight;
For horn and head I've hunted, yet the spoil of gun and spear,
My trophies, I would freely give them all,
To creep through mist and heather on the great red deer—
I want to hear the black cock call.

In hot December weather when the grass is caddie high,
I've driven clean and lost the ball and game,
When winter veld is burned and bare I've cursed the cuppy lie—
The language is the one thing still the same;
For dongas, rocks, and scuffled greens give me the links up North,
The whins, the broom, the thunder of the surf,

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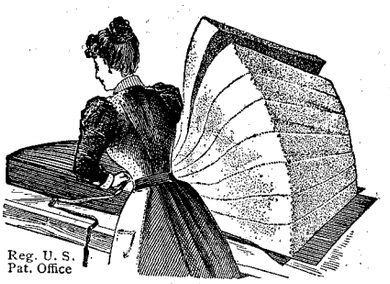

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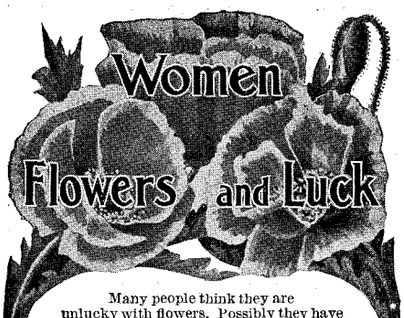

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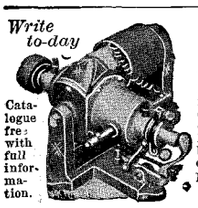

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The three old fellows waiting where I used to make a fourth—
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I've faced the fremt, its strain and toil, in market and in mine,
And fortune's ebb and flow between the "Chains,"
Been guest at starlit banquets where the danger spiced the wine,
But bitter are the lees the alien drains;
For all the time the heather blooms on distant Benachie,
And wrapt in peace the sheltered valley lies,
I want to wade through bracken in a glen across the sea—
I want to see the peat reek rise.
—*From The Spectator* (London).

The Moods.

BY FANNY S. DAVIS.

(*After reading certain of the Irish poets.*)

The Moods have laid their hands across my hair;
The Moods have drawn their fingers through my heart.
My hair shall nevermore lie smooth and bright,
But stir like tide-worn sea-weed, and my heart
Shall nevermore be glad of small, sweet things,—
A wild rose, or a crescent moon,—a book
Of little verses, or a dancing child.
My heart turns crying from the rose and book,
My heart turns crying from the thin bright moon,
And weeps with useless sorrow for the child.
—The Moods have loosed a wind to vex my hair,
And made my heart too wise, that was a child.

Now I shall blow like smitten candle-flame;
I shall desire all things that may not be;
The years, the stars, the souls of ancient men,
All tears that must, and smiles that may not be,—
Yes, glimmering lights across a windy ford,
Yes, vagrant voices on a darkened plain,
And holy things, and outcast things, and things
Far too remote, frail-bodied, to be plain.

—My pity and my joy are grown alike;
I cannot sweep the strangeness from my heart.
The Moods have laid swift hands across my hair;
The Moods have drawn swift fingers through my heart.
—*From The Atlantic* (Feb.).

Song.

BY MARIE VAN VORST.

Oh,—Colin, he's gone home again,
A hundred miles away;
And fair "Good-bye"—and "Meet again!"
He didn't wait to say.
But when the fairy stars have lit
Their little lanterns dim,
I'll warrant you—he'll think of me
And I will think of him.

Oh,—Colin, he's a-field, afar
With dog, and bag, and gun.
And all his thoughts a hunter's are
Until the day is done.
But when he turns him home again
With face unto the west,
His thoughts meet mine as happy birds
That fly to find their nest.

Oh,—Colin, he shall come again
Upon a summer's day.

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We'll take our hats, and blithely go,
A hundred miles away.
And when the pretty stars shall rise
Above the heather's rim
Who'll know what Colin says to me,
Or what I answer him!
—*From Lippincott's Magazine* (Feb.).

PERSONALS.

PASSING OF GENERAL "JOE" WHEELER

With the death of General "Joe" Wheeler goes the last of the great military commanders of the Confederacy, and "an admirable and patriotic American," as the New York *Times* observes. General Wheeler was born in Augusta, Ga., in 1836. He was educated at West Point, and was in the Indian service from 1859 to 1861, when he resigned from the army to enter the Confederate forces as first lieutenant of artillery. His first great battle was that of Shiloh, where as colonel commanding an Alabama regiment he won for himself and men special commendation in official reports. The regiment, according to the story, was almost cut to pieces, when Wheeler "bravely charged at the head of the small remnant of his regiment and the remnant of the Mississippians, bearing the regiment colors aloft." In this charge two horses were shot under him, and for his valor on this occasion he received the nickname of "Fighting Joe." Before the war was ended 16 horses were shot under him, while he was wounded three or four times. General Wheeler commanded the Confederate cavalry at Chattanooga, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge. It was as a cavalry leader that he showed his dash and valor. After Chickamauga he fell on General Rosecrans's line and severed it, destroyed 1,200 wagons and damaged national property valued at $3,000,000. His most famous exploit, perhaps, was performed in his efforts to oppose General Sherman's advance on Atlanta. Scarcely a day passed without a skirmish, and the

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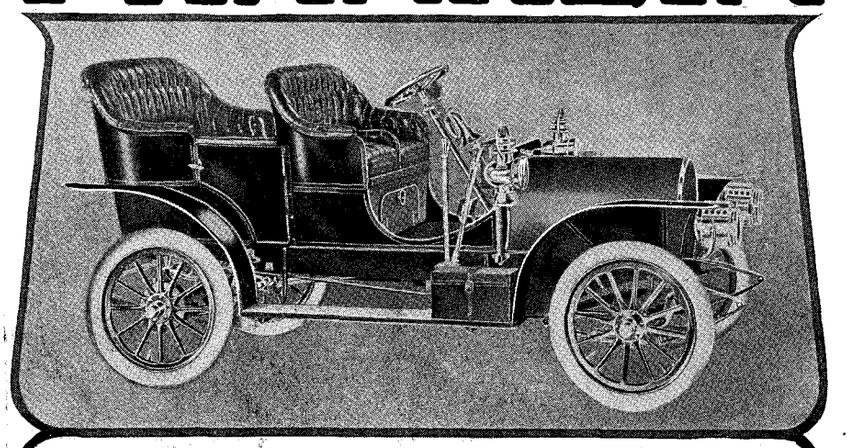
There's a reason. Read the little book "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

FRANKLIN



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When you pay a retailer 10c. for a cigar, where does the 10c. go?

The retailer keeps a few cents of it for his profit, the jobber a few cents for his, and only half of that 10c. actually reaches the manufacturer to pay for the tobacco and the making of the cigar.

Does the jobber or the retailer add one iota of value to that cigar? No; on the contrary, the cigar is a little the worse for having passed through the extra hands—it has had more opportunity to dry out, lose its aroma and to absorb foreign odors. So, then, when you buy cigars of a retailer YOU REALLY PAY HIM FOR DEPRECIATING THE QUALITY OF THE CIGARS.

When you buy cigars from me you not only save all jobbers' and dealers' profits, getting your cigars at half retailers' price, but you get your cigars straight from my packing room, from a tobacco atmosphere, in unbroken, uncontaminated packages. So there are advantages of quality as well as of price in my way of selling cigars. Here is my offer that proves:

MY OFFER IS: I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

SHIVERS' PANATELA EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

Simply enclose business card or give personal references, and state whether mild, medium, or strong cigars are wanted.

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For a short time to introduce

We want every community to realize the advantages of using Ann Arbor Gasoline Vapor Lamps. We will, for a limited time, send on receipt of $3.25, our Model 52 lamp, as shown in the cut, in brass or oxidized copper, prepaid to any part of the U. S. Give full 100 candle power light at cost of less than 1-3c. per hour. Every lamp guaranteed. If not satisfactory return after 30 days' use, and we will refund your money. We mean exactly this. References, Dun or Bradstreet. Agents wanted. Send for complete catalogue. **SUPERIOR MFG. CO.,**
276 Second Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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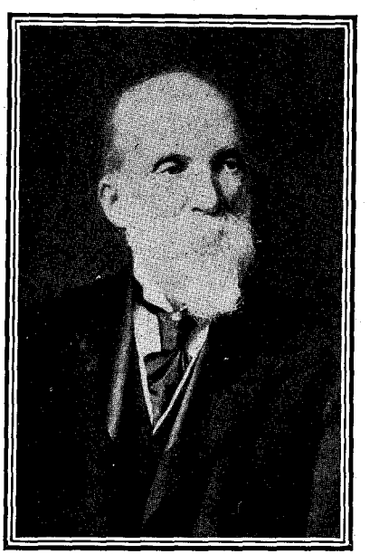
Helpful talks on the ideals of true motherhood and woman's sphere as a home maker. By JAMES C. FERNALD. 12mo, leatherette, 60 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Union troops never knew at what hour or place "Fighting Joe" might be expected with his furious onslaughts of cavalry.

After the Civil War, General Wheeler engaged in the practice of law and also became a cotton planter. He served as a member of Congress from 1881 until 1889, and did more, perhaps, than any other individual toward reuniting the ties severed by the war. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was among the first to respond to the call for troops, and was appointed a major-general of volunteers by President McKinley, and placed in command of the cavalry division of the Army of Santiago. He also fought in the Philippines, and in September, 1900, he retired from the army with the rank of brigadier-general. "To the American people of to-day and of the future," comments the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "the recollection of Joseph Wheeler which will, we think, remain most cherished is that of a Secessionist seceding from Secession," and William E. Curtis, writing in the Washington *Star*, says:



GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER,
Who died in Brooklyn on January 25 and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery on January 29.

The late General Wheeler was one of the most lovable of men—amiable, gentle, considerate and always wanting to do something for somebody. He was a human dynamo for energy and activity, and seemed always tireless. While he was in Congress no member ever worked so hard as he in the interests of his constituents, and while he was in the army he seemed never to sleep or rest.

While he was in Congress General Wheeler was the most prolific patron of the franking privilege in the House of Representatives. He had a list of his constituents that included nearly every man, woman and child in his district, and made it a point to send everybody something in the way of a public document every few weeks, on the theory that they would appreciate the attentions. He not only mailed every public document that was allotted to him, but begged and borrowed from other members whatever they had to spare. The pages used to say that if General Wheeler ever picked up a document anywhere in the Capitol he always grabbed the nearest pen and mailed it to one of his constituents, whether it belonged to him or not. Certain representatives from New York and other city districts have little use for agricultural year books and similar literature, and the general always persuaded them to give him their quotas.

General Wheeler's offer to serve in the Spanish war was the subject of more than one official

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NO matter how fast or how slow you go the Auto-Meter tells the speed at which your Automobile is traveling with unfailing correctness.

It is actuated by the same *unchangeable magnetism* which makes the Mariner's Compass unfailing and certain **forever.** The Auto-Meter is the only successful *magnetic* indicator because there is just one way in which magnetism can *successfully* be used, and *we have patented that way.*

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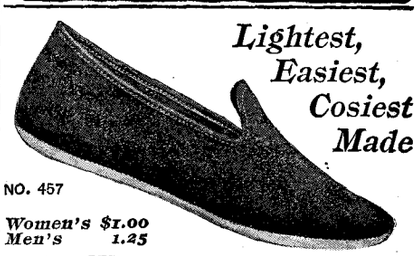

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conference in Washington at the time. According to a story published in the Baltimore *News*:

Some of the veterans of the Civil War were wondering whether or not "Fighting Joe" had been sufficiently reconstructed in the 33 years that had elapsed. It was Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, who first came to the front with a strong indorsement of the doughty little Southerner. With several other influential men, he called on President McKinley.

"Why, I'm going to appoint him a general, of course," said the President the moment the delegation let their mission be known.

"I'm mighty glad to hear it," said Senator Davis. "And now I want to tell you, Mr. President, why I regard 'Joe' Wheeler as one of the greatest generals this country has ever produced. He gave me more trouble during the war than any dozen other men and scared me so that I think it must have stunted my growth.

"Incidentally," continued the Senator from Minnesota, "if you want any testimony as to 'Joe' Wheeler's grit, I can furnish plenty of it for you. Before that war ended I found that he had chased me pretty much all over seven States, and I guess if Lee hadn't surrendered 'Joe' would have taken my scalp, for he was getting closer to it all the time."

It was before Santiago that "Fighting Joe," leading a charge, is said to have yelled to his men in the heat and excitement of battle, "Give the Yanks hell, boys! There they go!"

The death of the general has recalled to the minds of a number of New Orleans people the romantic story of his courtship in Alabama. The story, as printed in the New York *Tribune*, follows:

It was in the early years of the war. General Wheeler had been harrying the federal

OVER SEA HABIT.

Difference on This Side the Water.

The persistent effect upon the heart of caffeine in coffee cannot but result in the gravest conditions, in time.

Each attack of the drug (and that means each cup of coffee) weakens the organ a little more, and the end is almost a matter of mathematical demonstration. A lady writes from a Western State:

"I am of German descent, and it was natural that I should learn at a very early age to drink coffee. Until I was 23 years old I drank scarcely anything else at my meals.

"A few years ago I began to be affected by a steadily-increasing nervousness, which eventually developed into a distressing heart trouble that made me very weak and miserable. Then, some three years ago, was added asthma in its worst form. My sufferings from these things can be better imagined than described.

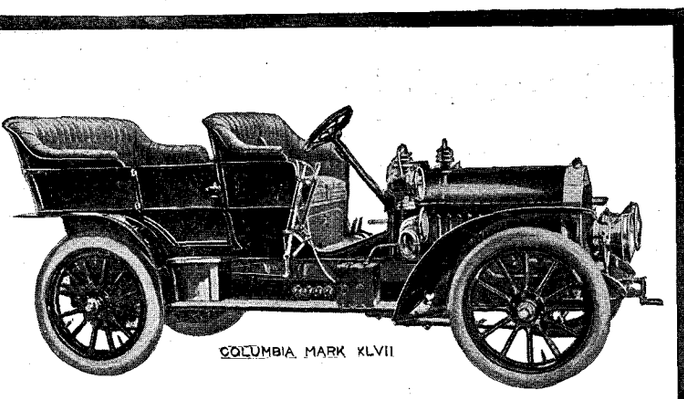
"During all this time my husband realized more fully than I did that coffee was injurious to me, and made every effort to make me stop.

"Finally it was decided a few months ago to quit the use of coffee absolutely, and to adopt Postum Food Coffee as our hot table drink. I had but little idea that it would help me, but consented to try it to please my husband. I prepared it very carefully, exactly according to directions, and was delighted with its delicious flavor and refreshing qualities.

"Just as soon as the poison from the coffee had time to get out of my system, the nutritive properties of the Postum began to build me up, and I am now fully recovered from all my nervousness, heart trouble and asthma. I gladly acknowledge that now, for the first time in years, I enjoy perfect health, and that I owe it all to Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum Food Coffee contains no drugs of any description whatsoever.



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Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.

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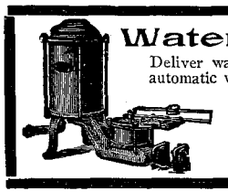
THE Apple Automatic Battery Charger



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troops near Chattanooga and had managed to cut off their supplies. During a part of this campaign he made his home on the Jones estate, in Northern Alabama. There he met Mrs. Ella Sherrod, the daughter of Colonel Jones, a well known steamboat man of *ante-bellum* days. Colonel Jones was away at the war. Mrs. Sherrod's husband had died, and she was left alone on the plantation with her crippled son and an invalid mother. General Wheeler fell deeply in love, and often slipped away from his command to spend a few hours with Mrs. Sherrod, although the trips were made at the risk of his life.

Finally the federal troops burned every building on the plantation, and Mrs. Sherrod carried her mother from the burning house at midnight. General Wheeler drove the federal troops completely out of the neighborhood. At the close of the war Mrs. Sherrod consented to become Mrs. Wheeler.

"A Man of Rare Patriotism."—That after the rough handling which he received at the hands of the President and Secretary Taft when he resigned from the Canal Commission last year, John F. Wallace should appear before the Board of Panama Canal Engineers and give them the benefit of his experiences, is being remarked upon in some quarters. A member of the advisory board of engineers for the canal, said recently:

I cannot refrain from saying that John F. Wallace is a man in every sense of the word. After the unsparing manner in which Secretary Taft handled him when he resigned last June I surely would never have thought that he, or any other man, in the circumstances, would act so magnanimously. He is a man of rare patriotism and the finest moral timber.

The Railroad Gazette, in commenting on this statement, says:

This is a statement made last week by a member of the Advisory Board of Panama Canal Engineers, and is repeated here, not because Mr. Wallace's reputation among men who know him needs rehabilitation, but because he has been ignorantly abused, and also a principle is involved. When last summer he resigned his position as chief engineer of the Panama Canal Commission his motive was impugned by two of the most important members of the government, and their condemnation, in language unworthy of high officers, was printed by newspapers generally. He was accused of a lack of patriotism, of "deserting an army drawn up in battle line before an enemy." But in this case the enemy was simply a difficult engineering problem, and his army had already been made by him ready for battle, inasmuch as he had completed the organization fully competent for its task—so efficient, indeed, that he modestly believed that his loss would not be felt. In that plague-stricken region the sanitary department had accomplished little. He was stricken with fever and fully warned that his constitution was such that he could not live if he stayed. To live there with the reward of great honor and high pay was attractive. To stay a little longer and die, accomplishing nothing, was not attractive. The engineer has a right to life and liberty. In civil service or corporation service he may honorably resign at any time if his record is clean. Mr. Wallace's record was not only clean, it was distinguished, and the occasion for the tribute printed above is the aid which he is now giving, freely and patriotically, to the Advisory Board in studying out the problems involved in making the Panama Canal a sea-level canal.

Sage Remarks by Mr. Sage.—Russell Sage for many years has refused to give an extended interview with newspaper men, but the New York *World* recently published a summary of a series of conversations with him, which may be taken as an authoritative expression of his views. The

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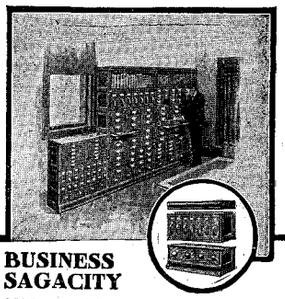

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Length.—Stem and bowl together, 5½ inches.

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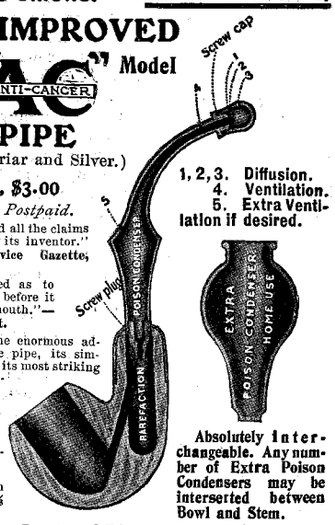

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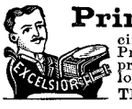

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Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, in commenting on these remarks, says:

The career of Russell Sage could hardly be held up to the American youth as an ideal for inspiration, yet in pausing to gaze back on his long life Mr. Sage himself seems to find it fairly satisfactory. He has enjoyed less popularity than some other rich men who have lived more showily, or who have given away an occasional million with loud self-acclaim. He has practiced thrift in small things and his transactions as a money lender have appealed less to popular fancy than those of more lavish financiers, but he has been true to certain homely virtues. Out of the wealth of his accumulated wisdom he makes some remarks that any young man can read with profit and practice to his own advantage.

Mr. Sage says that if he had his life to live over again he would live no differently. He would work as hard as he knew how and he would not feel it necessary to take vacations. He would get his pleasures simply. He is very sure that he would not attempt to move in what is called "society." He would prefer a few close friends. "Friendship remembers," he says, "society forgets. In the home only is there true happiness. Happiness abides in the home where comfort, moderation and industry are the foundations. It is there a man's best ideas get their birth and grow."

Another thing he observes in this connection is that if he had his life to live over again he would marry even earlier than he did. "The tender care of a good wife is the finest thing in the world," he says. Society, in his opinion, is to blame for many wasted lives. He deplores the spending of money to arouse the jealousy of others, and expresses the belief that it is fostering discontent that will do serious harm if it continues.

Mr. Sage regards thrift as the first element of successful manhood. "When you have made your fortune," he says, "it is time enough to think about spending it." He has often been exposed to ridicule because of his parsimony in dress, but he insists that his course has been right. He considers two suits of clothes a year enough for any young man. He should watch the clothing market as closely as stock brokers watch the stock market. The boy who knows bargains in socks makes the man who knows bargains in stocks. Fifty cents is enough to pay for a straw hat, and thirty-nine cents is enough to pay for a shirt. Silk underwear is not for salaried men. If he had his life to live over again it would be as "honest, simple and home-loving" as he could make it. "Clubs are for idle old men and wasteful young men."

The philosophy of Mr. Sage is not of the highest order, but it has its merits. It does not lead to excesses, financial and commercial, that have lately been on view. He takes a narrow view of life in some respects, but what he has to say will receive a more respectful hearing now than it would a year or two ago. He has avoided pitfalls of spectacular finance and has not fathered enterprises that had to be floated with corruption funds, or had his name dragged into national scandals. It is what might be termed an old-fashioned philosophy, but nothing has developed in Wall street to supersede it that can be called an improvement.

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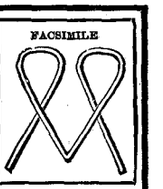
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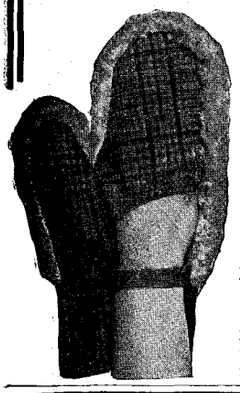

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Her Real Name.—"He married beneath him—an impossible person."

"Ah, I see. A messalliance, eh?"

"No, a Miss Smith, I believe."—*Cleveland Leader.*

To Raise a Baby.—MRS. YOUNGMATER (sweetly): "It's an odd question, but I lack experience. Could you recommend to me a good baby-powder?"

MR. BACHELLER (savagely): "Certainly. Use giant or Shimose!"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Wiser Counsel.—"What's that sign you're making now?" asked the grocer.

"'Fresh eggs,'" replied the new clerk.

"Make it 'Fresh-laid eggs.'"

"Why—er—everybody knows the eggs were fresh when they were laid."

"Exactly, and that's all that it's safe for us to say about them."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Be Truthful.—Mr. Sharp, the provision dealer—who, by the way, is regarded as a smart business man—looked distinctly annoyed. Glaring savagely across at Henry, the new assistant, he said sternly:

"Come here, sir!"

Henry came.

"That lady who just went out—didn't I hear her ask for fresh-laid eggs?"

"Yes, sir," Henry answered.

"And you said we hadn't any?"

"Y—yes, sir; that is quite true."

"True, you juggins, you. Didn't you see me lay those eggs myself on the counter ten minutes ago? You untruthful scoundrel! Take a month's notice to quit, and mind you, don't look to me for a reference. We must have no prevarication in this establishment."—*The Grocer's Monthly.*

Thought It Ought to Work Both Ways.—DR. KALLOWMELL (after a thorough examination): "There is nothing at all the matter with you. All you need is a little rest."

CALLER: "Thank you. Well, I must be——"

DR. KALLOWMELL: "But thanks, my good man, will not pay my office rent."

CALLER: "Maybe not, but that's all I got for overhauling your watch the other day and finding that all it needed was winding."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Not Consoling.—A young man had enlisted in an English regiment for India for fourteen years. Seven years after he had been in India his old mother in England wrote to him saying that if he did not send home some money at once she and the old man would have to go to the workhouse. The son wrote back saying that if she could hang on for seven years he would come home and they would all go together.—*Judge's Magazine of Fun.*

Fair Warning.—STAGE MANAGER (at Frozen Dog): "Ladies and gents! The 'Roman soldiery' to-night—also the 'Roman mob'—is composed almost exclusively of cowboys from the Whip range—Any ladies or gents that may desire to cast eggs at Cassius or Brutus are respectfully cautioned against hitting any of the mob or the soldiers!"—*Chicago News.*

Coincided.—MR. UPJOHN: "You saw Kadger try to make a speech the other night. Cut a ridiculous figure, didn't he? There wasn't a bit of spontaneity about him."

MR. GASWELL: "No, and—er—he wouldn't have known how to wear it if he'd had it."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Not a Fair Division.—"If a house contains six bureaus, eleven armoires, seven chiffoniers and fifty-three miscellaneous drawers, how many of 'em is the husband entitled to, and how many is the wife?" asked the young clubman.

The second clubman laughed harshly.

"You are young and have much to learn," he said. "You may as well understand first as last that if there were in your house a mile of bureaus, three acres of armoires and 17,000

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drawers, all these would still be stuffed full of veils, ruching, hatpins, ribbons, silk stockings, petticoats, powder puffs and safety pins, and the best course for you to pursue would be to wrap your own things—your shirts, underclothes, and so on—in a newspaper and keep them under the bed."—*New York Press.*

Hard Guessing.—HI: "What's in the bag, Hez?"

HEZ: "Punkins."

HI: "How many?"

HE: "If ye kin guess, I'll gin ye both of 'em."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Souvenirs.—A visitor calling on an Irishman who had the credit of being a lively heckler at political meetings, said, "What's that, Mike, that you have in the glass case?" "Oh, that's the brick I got agin my head at the last election." "Oh, and what's that little flower on the top of it for?" "That's the flower from the grave of the man that threw it?"—*London News.*

Suspicious Fervor.—"Well, brother," said the deacon, "that was a fine prayer you made last night."

"Thank you, deacon; I am very glad to hear you say so."

"Yes, it was a splendid prayer—long and fervent and—say, what have you been doing any way? You can confide in me with the utmost confidence. I wouldn't betray you for anything in the world."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Duty First.—HER LADYSHIP (who is giving a servants' ball—to butler): "We shall begin with a square dance, and I shall want you, Wilkins, to be my partner."

WILKINS: "Certainly, m'Lady; and afterwards I presoom we may dance with 'oom we like?"—*Punch.*

Chinese Humor.—The following story is told by the Chinese minister at Washington: "There was a Chinaman who had three dogs. When he came home one evening he found them asleep on his couch of teakwood and marble. He whipped them and drove them forth. The next night, when he came home, the dogs were lying on the floor. But he placed his hand on the couch and found it warm from their bodies. Therefore, he gave them another whipping. The third night, returning earlier than usual, he found the dogs sitting before the couch, blowing on it to cool it."—*Detroit Journal.*

The Useful Child.—"It is a great comfort to have a child about the house," said the man of domestic tastes.

"Yes," answered the unfeeling wretch; "when company comes that you don't care for you can make it recite."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Last Request.—"Will you grant me one last favor before I go?" asked the rejected suitor.

"Yes, George, I will," she said, dropping her eyelashes and getting her lips into shape. "What is the favor I can grant you?"

"Only a little song at the piano, please. I am afraid there is a dog outside waiting for me, and I want you to scare him away."—*Tit-Bits.*

Scriptural Proof.—At a colored camp meeting in Carolina a testifying penitent referred to himself and his unconverted brothers as "niggers" in a spirit of abject humility which he deemed well pleasing to his Maker. The presiding elder who "amened" his speech at proper intervals finally threw out a gentle rebuke.

"Call yo'se'f a cullud pusson, Brother," he admonished impressively. "Niggers is a term ob reproach invented by proud white folks. Dey ain't no mention in de Good Book of niggers."

"Oh, yes, dey is, parson," the penitent contradicted solemnly. "Don't you rec'lect de place whar it tell about nigger Demus?"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Non-Union House.—"What reason have you for asking a pardon from State prison?" "Well, you see, I can't consistently stay here;

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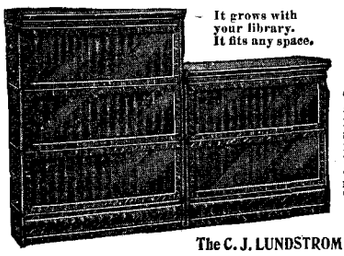

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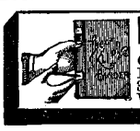

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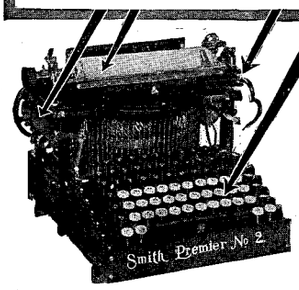

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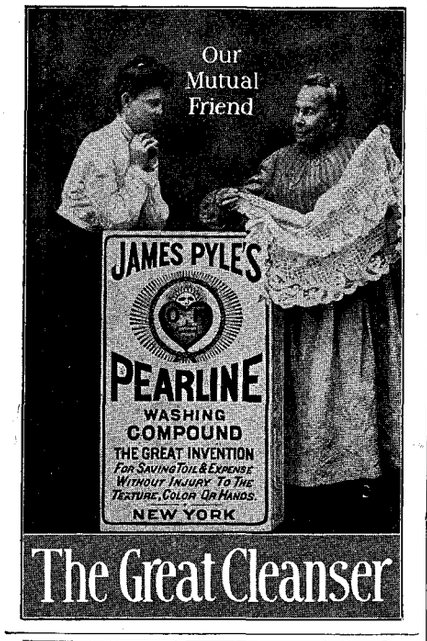

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Wisdom of a Waiter.—GUEST (in restaurant): "Bring me a Welsh rarebit, a broiled lobster, a bottle of imported ale, and a piece of mince pie."

WAITER: "Will you please write out that order and sign it, sir?"

GUEST: "What for?"

WAITER: "As a sort of alibi for the house to show the coroner, sir."—*Chicago News.*

The Final Authority.—MISS ASCUM: "Do you really think it's possible to find out who your husband will be by consulting a fortune-teller?"

MISS MAINCHANZ: "I don't know, but I recently found out who my husband wouldn't be by consulting one."

MISS ASCUM: "Really? Who was the fortune-teller?"

MISS MAINCHANZ: "Bradstreet."—*Philadelphia Press.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

January 26.—A mutiny breaks out among the reservists at Vladivostok; Mistchenko's Cossacks are sent to quell the outbreak.

January 28.—General Linevitch reports that the mutineers at Vladivostok have been disarmed, and that the city is quiet. Several encounters between rebels and troops are reported in Transcaucasia.

January 29.—General Graiznoff, Chief of Staff to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, is killed by a bomb, and Count Frederic Lamsdorf is slain by revolutionists at Tukum, Courland.

January 30.—The League of Leagues, in convention in Finland, refuses to give aid to the government scheme of reforms.

January 31.—Provincial Councillor Falonoff is shot dead by an assassin at Poltava.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 25.—The first passenger train, carrying public men and officials, passes through the new Simplon tunnel piercing the Alps.

January 26.—The Cuban Senate appropriates $25,000 for a wedding present for Miss Roosevelt.

Two French cruisers arrive at Willemstad, Island of Curacao, in striking distance of the chief Venezuelan ports.

Sir Edward Thornton, formerly British Minister to the United States, dies in London.

January 27.—Advices from Tangier say that fighting between Raisuli and the Angera tribesman has been renewed; discussions continue at Algeciras in the dispute over Morocco.

January 28.—An official report made in Tokyo shows that the war with Russia cost the Japanese $585,000,000.

January 29.—King Christian of Denmark dies at Copenhagen.

January 30.—Frederick VIII is proclaimed King of Denmark. He issues a manifesto expressing his desire for the welfare of his people.

January 31.—The Japanese Minister of War says that Japan will urge the British Government to reform its army organization. A million people in Japan are said to be on the verge of starvation as the result of a famine.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 25.—Senate: Senator Money criticizes the Administration's Moroccan and Dominican policies, and Senator Heyburn advocates the annexation of Santo Domingo.

House: The Statehood bill is passed by a vote of 194 to 150.

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January 26.—House: The Urgency Deficiency bill is discussed; an effort to defeat the amendment waiving the eight-hour day law in the case of foreign laborers in the Canal Zone fails.

January 27.—House: The deficiency bill, including the amendment to the eight-hour day law on the isthmus, is passed. Representative Hepburn's railroad rate bill is reported favorably by the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

January 29.—Senate: A resolution calling for an investigation of the cause of the Chinese boycott of American goods is adopted. The forest reserve policy is discussed.

House: A resolution asking the President for information concerning an alleged illegal combination between the Pennsylvania and other railroads is adopted.

January 30.—Senate: The Consular Reform bill is passed and the Ship Subsidy bill is discussed.

House: Representative Townsend (Mich.) opens the debate on the Hepburn rate bill.

January 31.—Senate: Senator Patterson (Col., Dem.) supports President Roosevelt's policies in regard to Santo Domingo, Morocco, and railroad rate regulation.

House: Debate on the Hepburn railroad rate bill continues:

Other Domestic News.

January 25.—General Joseph Wheeler dies in Brooklyn.

Chief Engineer Stevens advocates the employment of Chinese labor on the Panama Canal.

Stephen Decatur, great-grandson of Commodore Decatur, is dismissed from the Naval Academy for hazing.

Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, declares that he has produced enough testimony in the Cleveland hearing of the Standard Oil cases to warrant bringing criminal proceedings in New York State.

January 26.—Correspondence from officials engaged in the prosecution of the Beek Trust cases, charging a lawyer of the packers with bribing a newspaper reporter, is made public by order of the President.

In the automobile races on the Ormond Beach course, Fred Marriott, in a Stanley steamer, covers a mile in 28 1-5 seconds, which is an average of 127 1-2 miles an hour.

The mayor of Monongahela, Pa., asks the governor to detail a troop of cavalry to help capture a band of anarchists which infests his city.

Norman Hapgood is acquitted in New York of a charge of criminal libel brought by Judge Deuel of *Town Topics*. District Attorney Jerome tells of a letter from Secretary Loeb to Judge Deuel in which was inclosed a corrected proof of a sketch of the President and four photographs for "Fads and Fancies." Secretary Loeb denies that he performed any service whatever for that publication.

January 27.—William Van Schaick, captain of the *General Slocum*, is found guilty of criminal negligence and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

January 28.—A conference between the Atchison and Santa Fé and the Armour refrigerating service results in a reduction of freight rates on fruit from California to the East.

January 29.—The body of General Joseph Wheeler is buried in Arlington National Cemetery; President and Mrs. Roosevelt are present at the funeral services in Washington.

January 30.—An attorney for the packers, on the stand in Chicago, testifies that Commissioner Garfield promised the packers that the information he obtained in his investigation would not be used for prosecution.

A resolution is introduced into the New Jersey Senate directing the Attorney-General to bring suits to forfeit the charter of the Standard Oil Company.

January 31.—The Carnegie Hero Commission rewards Captain Casto and his crew for their *Cherokee* rescue.

Judge Gildersleeve, in New York, decides that he will not order H. H. Rogers to answer the questions in the Standard Oil cases until the Missouri courts have decided on a similar question.

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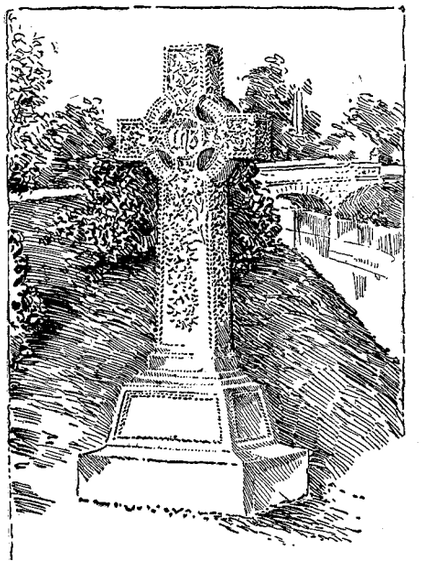

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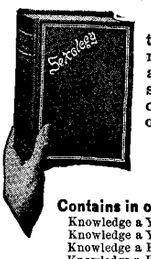

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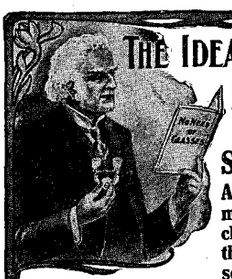

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"H. O. H.," New Albany, O.—"Is it proper to say 'The engine went over flying rails,' signifying the high speed of the locomotive?"

It is not. Rails do not fly. Trains, however, may be said to do so, for one of the meanings of the verb "fly," is "to move quickly as from some sudden impulse." It would be correct to say "The engine went, flying over rails."

"A. S.," New Orleans, La.—"Which is the correct spelling: 'develop' or 'develope'?"

Both spellings are correct. The first is preferred, and is evidence of the reform of spelling now proceeding alone lines of least resistance. The final "e" in "develope" being a silent letter is superfluous, and therefore is dispensed with by American and English dictionaries.

"D. J. M.," Bergen, N. Y.—"In the following sentence should not the word *makes* be *make*? 'The *Record-Herald* is one of the few papers that makes light of Mr. X. and his indictments.'"

In this case, altho the title of the journal implies two papers, the use of the hyphen between the words "Record" and "Herald" solidifies them and makes of what was, at one time, two papers, one publication. Therefore, the sentence "The Record-Herald is *one . . . paper that makes* light . . ." is correct. The sentence, however, may be inverted, and if this be done the word *make* may be used. "Of the few papers that *make* light of Mr. X. and his indictments, the Record-Herald is one."

"E. R. J.," Buckhannon, W. Va.—"Which of the two expressions, 'I differ with you' and 'differ from you' is correct?"

See THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 2, 1905.

"F. L. D.," Troy, O.—"How should the proper names ending in *s* be formed in such a sentence as 'All of the Lewis (meaning families) came from this part of the country'?"

Proper names when they form the plural, for the most part form it regularly, by assuming *s* or *es* according to the termination: as Carolina, the Carolinas; James, the Jameses. Generally they follow the same rule for the formation of the plural as do common nouns. Say 'All the Lewises came from that part of the country."

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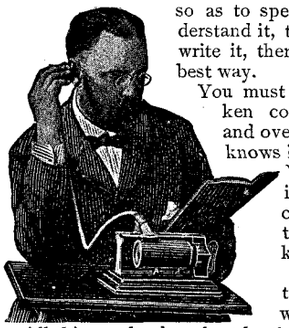

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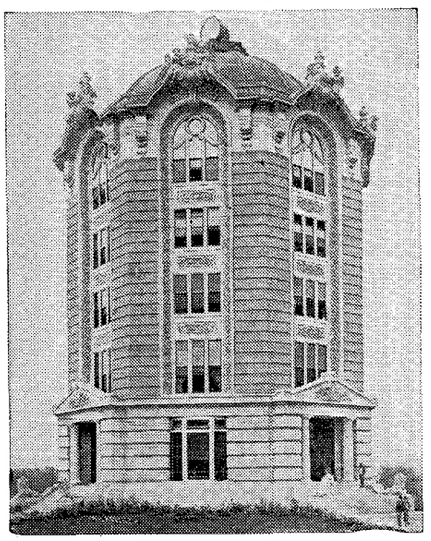

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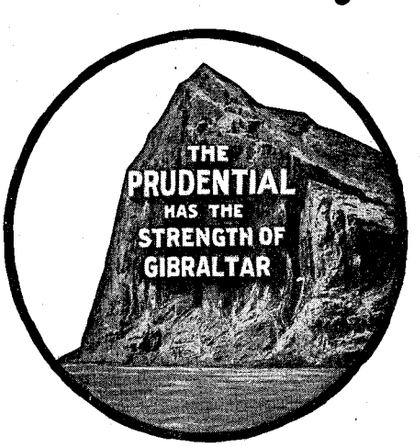

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